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Japan Proposes Shift In Defense of Shanghai; Squalus in Navy Yard

The World's Day—At a Glance
Sept. 14, 1939

Japan Asks Revision of Shanghai Defense

SHANGHAI (AP)—The Japanese today proposed revision of the current defense plan for Shanghai's International Settlement in a meeting they called of United States, British, and Italian defense commanders.

Under the present scheme, the United States, Britain, Italy, and Japan have fixed areas in the Settlement as defense sectors. Informed sources asserted the Japanese wanted a greater share in military control of the City as an entering wedge in increased voice in the Government. This, they said, the Japanese hoped eventually would bring them complete control.

Navy Tows Squalus to Portsmouth Yard

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. (AP)—The United States Navy rescued the Squalus from the grip of the Atlantic today and brought her "home" to the Navy Yard just 113 days after disaster overtook the submarine on a test dive with a loss of 26 men.

Crowds lined both banks of the Piscataqua River as a salvage flotilla maneuvered the long-submerged submarine up the narrow, swift-running stream to the yard. Huge floodlights brightened the scene. The final tow was nearly eight miles.

President Approves $24,499,000 Housing Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—Loans totaling $24,499,000 for slum clearance and low-rent housing projects were approved today by President Roosevelt upon recommendation of Nathan Straus, United States Housing Administrator.

The New York City Housing Authority received $6,631,000, to apply on a $7,368,000 development to house 1,326 families; a loan of $2,022,000 was approved for a $2,247,000 development to house 598 families in Jacksonville, Fla.; a loan of $1,898,000 was approved for a $2,111,000 project to house 438 families in Charleston, S. C.; a $572,000 loan was approved for Hartford, Conn., where a 146-family unit development will be built.

25,000,000 Chinese Face Famine, Survey Shows

SHANGHAI (AP)—Foreign relief authorities estimated today that 25,000,000 Chinese face starvation this winter from floods in Hopeh Province and the Yellow River basin and drought in Shantung Province. Fall crops in these areas were said to be completely destroyed. American religious and Red Cross relief funds are nearly exhausted.

The flood crest has dropped two feet but most of Tientsin was still under water. Thousands of refugees huddled on straw matting in improvised camps.

Radio Station Denies War News Violation

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Knickerbocker Broadcasting Company, licensee of Radio Station WMCA at New York City, formally denied today that it had violated the Communications Act in its handling of war news.

The Commission, saying it had "information in its possession tending to establish" that the Station "caused the interception of secret radio communications sent by the Governments of Germany and Great Britain," called upon the Knickerbocker Company to show cause why its license should not be revoked.

Norway Takes Steps to Guard Neutrality

OSLO, Norway (AP)—The Norwegian Parliament has appropriated $10,000,000 to guard its neutrality and authorized the Government to make loans up to $40,000,000 for measures to combat any crisis.

Lehman Names Sept. 17 as Constitution Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has designated Sunday, Sept. 17, as "Constitution Day," in commemoration of the 152d anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States.

The Governor urged civic, patriotic, religious, and educational groups to hold commemorative exercises for a document that, "based on principles of full civic and religious liberty and of fairness and exact justice to all, has come to symbolize our American way of life."

Trans-Pacific Air Mail Rates Set

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Postmaster William M. McCarthy announced today that postage rates for air mail to Auckland, New Zealand, on the new trans-Pacific route would be 50 cents a half ounce. To Noumea and Canton Island postage will be 40 and 45 cents a half ounce, respectively.

Britain to Radiocast German Casualties

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 14

The British Broadcasting Company announced today it had made arrangements for broadcasting as quickly as possible the names of German prisoners and the names of the killed and wounded whose identities are definitely established.

"We shall be publishing the information for the benefit of friends and relatives," the announcement said.

"Some time may yet elapse, however, until we are able to publish the first casualty list. So far no names have been received from Poland, although it is known that the Viennese Division has suffered casualties."

It was thought that the broadcast, in German, would attract listeners in the Reich to the British broadcasts.

Nazi Prestige Punctured In South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Naziism appears to have damaged its waning prestige in South America by the pact between Germany and Soviet Russia.

For several years the ideological combatants have waged a propaganda warfare designed to win sympathy and influence in South America. Now the Nazi propaganda has to overcome a new handicap due to the Russian Pact, since the religious conscience of South Americans has been offended by Germany's rapprochement with atheistic Soviets.

Nazi propaganda previously has taken account of the fact that South America is predominantly Roman Catholic. In the opinion of this continent, Germany stands convicted by its own action of spiritual delinquency, to them more serious than ideological inconsistency.

Dictatorship was common to South America long before Fascism and Naziism emerged in Europe. It is a peculiar brand of democracy, it is true, but it represents a large measure of freedom as compared with conditions in Germany, Italy, and Russia.

Until popular education has broadened the electoral basis, this type of government will continue to be buttressed largely by the upper classes. Germany, in its doctrinal offensive here, emphasized Russia as anti-Christian and Communism as the enemy of the Roman Catholic Church and home.

While Russia remains a heretic power to this influential minority, the volte-face represented by the Moscow pact will be remembered against Germany. The feeling is invisible, but deep. Dictatorially-inclined rulers may now find it easier to follow the middle road of democratic moderation.

So far the pact has had no explicit political or economic repercussions. Germany is adjudged a diplomatic victory.

Wallace Acts To Soften War Boom Effects

Hopes to cushion bad aftereffects of period of high prices—Warns of hoarding.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—Members of the Roosevelt Administration are already planning to cushion the post war shock for farm and industrial interests stimulated in the start of the present war boom.

"We must keep the machinery of AAA bright and shining," said Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture at a press conference yesterday, after pointing out that post-war devaluation problems are peculiarly severe for the farmers. Secretary Wallace indicated the direction in which Administration thought is veering in advocating even stronger allotment controls for the farmer, to the end that, when and if peace comes, the Government may instantly step in to curtail the boom production, and reduce the expanded acreage.

In other words, instead of relaxing control in the easy days that may come to the farmer in higher prices already visible, the Administration intends to intensify them as a safeguard in the rear, if and when they are needed.

The Dust Bowl Calamity

During the World War, many square miles of virgin prairie were first broken by the plow with consequent dust-bowl problems lasting down to the present. The problem may seem a long way off at the moment, but it is significant that the Administration is looking to greater controls, not lesser ones, at a time when the need for any crop control at all seems questionable to farmers.

So rapidly have prices advanced that Secretary Wallace said that $95,000,000 of the $119,000,000 specially appropriated by the last session of Congress to make good losses of the Commodity Credit Corporation have already been taken care of without resort to the Treasury fund. However, he warned that the hard-hit tobacco industry may need a $50,000,000 loan, to carry it through the crisis of British curtailed production.

Reiterating that farmers are still relatively worse off than before the war even with bounding prices, Secretary Wallace said that profiteering would be closely watched and possible action would be taken by the Justice Department. Simultaneously, Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, in a speech in Atlantic City, pledged vigorous Antitrust action as the Nation's first line of defense against profiteering.

Warns Against Hoarding

But for the most part, Secretary Wallace was inclined to minimize "hysteria" which he declared was causing housewives to buy 100 pounds of sugar instead of 5 or 10 pounds in memory of quite different conditions in 1916-1918.

The best thing to be done he

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

France Strengthens Cabinet; Hull Warns Combatants U.S. Rights Must Be Safeguarded

Washington says it will take appropriate steps if international rights are violated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The American Government served day that it "reserves all rights of day that it "resrves all rights of the United States and its nationals under international law," and will take appropriate measures when these rights are violated.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull issued a formal statement declaring: "The Government of the United States has not abandoned any of its rights as a neutral under international law."

He detailed the various steps taken through American legislation such as restriction of travel on belligerent vessels, loans and credits to belligerents, but said:

Restrictive Measures

"These restrictive measures do not and cannot constitute a modification of the principles of international law but rather they require nationals of the United States to forgo, until the Congress shall decide otherwise, the exercise of certain rights under those principles."

Mr. Hull added:

"The principles of international law as regards neutrals and belligerents have been evolved through the centuries. While belligerents have frequently departed from these principles on one pretext or another, and have endeavored to justify their action on various grounds, the princples still subsist.

"This Government, adhering as it does to these principles, reserves all rights of the United States and its nationals under international law and will adopt such measures as may seem most practical and prudent when those rights are violated by any of the belligerents."

Mr. Hull made his statement following a series of incidents involving the stopping of American ships by belligerents on both sides of the European conflict.

"This Government," he said, "gives the widest possible notice to American shipping regarding danger areas as the information is acquired by it.

"This Government also warns American Nationals and American Shipping against actual danger in any other respect as situations involving such danger are brought to its attention, whether those situations result from lawful or unlawful activities of the belligerents.

"It endeavors to exercise all due diligence in the protection of American lives and property and of course must expect American nationals likewise to exercise due diligence in keeping clear of danger—actual or potential."

Biddle Charges Reich Bombs Civilians: Page 5.

Wide World Wirephoto

They Felt the War

Top: Little Elizabeth Campbell of Philadelphia, who was on the Liner Athenia sunk by a torpedo, is happy with Capt. J. A. Gainard of Liner City of Flint, which landed survivors at Halifax, N. S. Bottom: Mrs. Lillian Silstrap, Alhambra, Calif., left, and her daughter, Miss Cosby Silstrap, who were saved on the Athenia, on arrival at Halifax on the City of Flint.

News of arrival of Athenia's survivors: Page 7.

Daladier gets increased powers in revamping of Government on a war basis.

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 14—The most important positive feature of the recasting of the French Cabinet, giving the nation a more vigorous ministry, is the further concentration of power and responsibility in the hands of Premier Edouard Daladier, who now has taken over the two most important portfolios—National Defense and Foreign Affairs—besides remaining as the executive head of the Government. This former history teacher, who entered the World War as a sergeant and emerged a captain, steadily grew in prestige during the last troubled year and his assumption of fuller power and responsibility is generally applauded.

There will be some very significant decisions to be made in diplomacy as well as war in the fairly near future, especially when and if Italy decides to abandon its somewhat precarious and ambiguous neutrality.

Bonnet Remains

Former Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, who remains in the Cabinet as Minister of Justice, was often attacked by strongly pro-war newspapers for allegedly favoring a too conciliatory policy toward the dictatorships. While such controversy ceased when war became imminent there is general satisfaction that Premier Daladier, whose determination to see the war through to a victorious end is unquestioned, will have direct charge of foreign affairs following the reshuffle announced last night.

A second feature of the Cabinet reorganization is the increased political stature of Finance Minister Paul Renaud who now takes over the duties of the Ministry of National Economy which was abolished. Mr. Reynaud will, therefore, possess wide powers for regulating the war economy which France must now establish.

Two new ministries directly inspired by the war have been established—a Ministry of Blockade entrusted to the conservative Senator Georges Pernot and the Ministry of Munitions headed by Raoul d'Autry who earned a reputation as an efficient industrial organizer as the former head of the State Railways.

There are some negative as well as positive features in the Cabinet shakeup.

It is generally commented that there has been no fundamental reorganization of the ministries such as would form a "war cabinet" with a few men enjoying wide responsibility. Moreover the political base of the new Cabinet has not been broadened.

Socialists Stand Aloof

Two minor portfolios were offered to Socialist Deputies Albert Serol and Charles Spinasse, but the Socialist Party Executive Committee decided against acceptance. This refusal apparently had a double motivation. Socialist leaders apparently felt that their Party had not been offered participation in the Government sufficiently influential to correspond with the Party's political weight as the strongest single group in the Chamber. In the second place the Socialists were not satisfied with the general line of the Cabinet reorganization. The Socialist Executive Committee, however, promises "complete and unreserved collaboration of all measures which the safety of the Nation requires" while demanding the "regular

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Freedom of Women in Work Urged Before Chemical Group

By Wanda MacDowell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the phases of the ideology of the fascist dictators is being accepted by a large group of ultra-conservative Americans who preach "women's place is in the home," declared Prof. May L. Whitsitt of Southern Methodist University, at a symposium on "Training and Opportunities for Women in Chemistry," given this morning by the American Chemical Society, holding its 98th meeting in Boston this week.

"Women's degradation in the fascist states has reached an all time low through the arbitrary decision of men that women belong in the home," Professor Whitsitt asserted. "Yet here in our own democracy a large group of middle class, ultra-conservative men and women are quick to borrow from the dictators the slogan, 'women's place is in the home' and with a warm glow of sentimentality for the days of their grandmothers when women's work was never done, heedlessly make sex the basis for an unjust discrimination," she continued.

"This group is scarcely aware of the teachings of the totalitarian states and certainly does not realize the hideous menace of these teachings, and has no thought of the harm it is doing society. Any individual or group endeavoring to thwart the development of human personality is a detriment to himself and to society. In so far as such an effort is successful, so far is progress of all the people retarded.

Greater Responsibilities

"Even though women do not always have equal opportunity with men, they have greater responsibilities because greater excellence is expected of a woman holding a job than of a man; she cannot afford mistakes; if she succeeds she must do a better job than a man. This attitude she must accept, not as a handicap, but as a challenge.

"The splendid achievement that women have made and are making in chemistry has been possible because of the active support and sympathetic encouragement as well as the brilliant example of the men in the field. And it is only by men and women seeing these problems in the same light and working intelligently together that women's place can be established on a self-respecting basis.

"One should clarify his thinking and rid himself of time worn prejudices. No matter how cluttered our minds may be by hangovers of past generations, when we bring the scientific method to bear and look facts in the face there is no alternative but to admit that

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Intimate Message from Washington

Selling Arms to Europe or Not Is Much Like Having Your Cake and Eating It Too—That's the Embargo Issue

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

One week from today Congress meets in Washington. Tonight Senator William E. Borah, veteran isolationist from Idaho, goes on the air to tell why he believes the arms embargo should not be dropped. In effect, the historic debate that will feature the special session promises to begin with that speech.

How the battle will end is the chief subject of conversation in the capital. It is useless to take a categorical position now. Nobody can tell the result positively and the best one can do is to put down some of the trends that are observable and some of the points that are being made. A majority at the present time probably believes that the final advantage will be with the Administration in its effort to revise the Neutrality Act to permit shipment of arms and ammunition to those nations capable of sending their own ships to these shores to get them, and of paying cash for the goods received.

But if this actually is the result it will not come in a hurry. The European war is raising new issues apart from the embargo issue as, for example, profiteering. The embargo issue itself will be enough to keep the fires of controversy burning for a long time, judging by all present signs.

Must Reconcile Opposing Views

The basic features of this issue have been stated repeatedly. America undoubtedly wants to stay out of war. And America undoubtedly favors the Franco-British Allies. The question for Congress to settle is whether these two views are contradictory in the specific application to the embargo. Involved in the matter is the domestic political side of the Administration which will be used by opponents of Neutrality Act revision to bolster their side.

Enlisted on the other side as a doubtful ally is the selfish hope for war profits, which already is showing itself. The difficulty will be to keep the fight to the issue at hand. Indeed, it is difficult to see how the issue can be decided on its narrow basis. The isolationist party may sympathize with the democracies but they see the arms embargo as symbolic of a larger domestic struggle to keep America at peace. And though the advocates of repeal will insist they believe in peace as much as anyone, they will find it hard to shrug off the assistance of the big war-profits interest which is already being built up in agriculture, in the stock market, and in basic industries.

Under these circumstances it would be a disservice to France and Britain to speak too hopefully of the probable quick repeal of the arms embargo provision, at least at this stage. A number of keen observers believe that in recent weeks the isolationist sentiment has actually gained in Congress. It is agreed that this sentiment could reverse itself very suddenly, however, if there were another sinking like that of the Athenia, or if Germany should unleash unrestrained aerial war on Paris and London. Putting the thing bluntly, an atrocity that would shock America, would probably bring quick arms embargo repeal.

The Problem of War Profits

There is another big issue before the New Deal today—the question of war profits. The Roosevelt Administration seems to have taken a momentous stand on this matter already. It is not going to get in the way of a war boom, for a while at least, according to all signs.

Boiling down the Roosevelt approach to this vital subject, which is directly connected with America's relationship to the war, it seems to be the following:

1. A lenient view toward increased business profits.
2. Little if any concern to date over the stock market upsurge.
3. Positive encouragement of higher wholesale prices of specified farm products, until parity is reached.
4. Use of publicity to check profiteering, coupled with a careful, day-by-day watch of cost-of-living figures, and developments in specific commodities.
5. Ultimate goal: Revival of pre-war price ratios, in which farmers for example got a larger share of national income; and of a larger all-round national income, adequate to "balance the budget."
6. Distribution of prosperity as widely as possible, if a boom develops, through characteristic New Deal social measures.
7. Finally, safeguards, like the Triple A machinery, for curbing and checking the shock of deflation which certainly would follow peace, if the above program were continued.

The above seems to outline the New Deal war fiscal program, so far as it has developed here. In the long run this program may be even more important than the specific question of neutrality revision, in determining America's relationship to the European war.

Richard L. Strout

Americas to Study Defenses And Neutrality at Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—The agenda of the Pan-American conference to meet in Panama City on Sept. 23 contains the most far-reaching topics, including not only neutrality but the defense of the Americas against disturbances of the peace and the cushioning of economic shocks.

Under these topics, the conference can evolve in any way that the collective statesmanship of the nations suggests. The way is open to historic neutrality and mutual defense decisions. The United States delegation, headed by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, and with a Pan-American speech by Cordell Hull from New York on the day of opening, will press hard for a co-ordination of neutrality efforts on the part of all the inter-American nations.

The program, divided into three parts, follows:

1. Neutrality:

Consideration of the rights and duties of neutrals and belligerents in the present situation with a view to the preservation of the integral sovereignty and the peace of the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Steps to be taken in common or individually:

To suppress violations of neutrality and subversive activities by nationals of belligerent countries or others seeking to promote the interests of belligerent powers in the territory and jurisdiction of any or all of the American republics.

To enforce the obligations of belligerent public and merchant vessels and aircraft in neutral territorial waters and areas.

To safeguard the carrying on of legitimate international trade, commerce, and communications

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Pan-American Conference on Neutrality and Democracy: Page 8.

Fourteenth Day of the War

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bombing of Warsaw and Lwow re-echoed grimly today as Britain gave its answer to the German threat to raid open cities from the air. Speaking to the Commons, Prime Minister Chamberlain declared that bombing of civilian areas would serve but to heighten the Allied determination to "remove the menace" which they are now fighting.

Yet even as diplomatic and newspaper observers reported German bombings in violation of previous pledges, the Prime Minister thundered before the Commons that Britain "will never resort to deliberate attack on women, children, and other civilians for purposes of mere terrorism."

France formed a "win the war" cabinet, Premier Daladier taking over the Ministries of Defense and Foreign Affairs. New Ministries of Munitions and Blockade were formed. But the Socialists, although co-operating with the Government, declined "inadequate offers" for representation within the cabinet.

On the Eastern Front, the supreme German command claimed important tactical gains. They announced that a German advance had been made to the east of Warsaw. They claimed as well that they were pushing rapidly toward the important city of Lwow. Gdynia, Polish port on the Baltic, which has been holding out under siege, was said by the Germans to have capitulated.

On the Western Front minor operations continued with no gains of strategic significance as the French continued to feel out the preliminary defenses of the Siegfried line. The presence of several hundred thousand British troops in France was established after numerous contradictory reports which still do not disclose whether the British infantry has taken part in actual combat.

On the Atlantic an American vessel aided in rescuing the crew of the City of Vancouver, a 4,955-ton British freighter torpedoed near the English Channel. Undetailed reports of a distress call from the freighter British Influence also were received. Germany extended its list of contraband in reply to the British "blockade."

In the Americas the agenda for the Pan-American neutrality conference was announced. Protection of peace in the Western Hemisphere and economic co-operation are also to be studied.

Other war news: Pages 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Allied Position Is Reported Grave

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—Just a week before the special session of Congress assembles, the evidences of war's effects on the United States piled up here today.

Chief among the circumstances was agreement of a White House spokesman that current European events had motivated the President's decision to call the session as soon as Sept. 21. This confirms the impression that the American Government has been warned that the present situation of the Allied cause is very grave, and any contribution—such as lifting the arms embargo — would be profoundly important and welcome.

It cannot, of course, be proved that American diplomatists abroad in touch with British and French sources have pleaded with the President to call the session without further delay, but that is the belief of best-informed observers here. To some of these overseas informants, the situation in Europe is touch-and-go with the dire plight of Poland, and so they have urged President Roosevelt to take action looking toward embargo repeal at once. Naturally, after the session opens the embargo repeal may be delayed if it is assured at all. As Stephen T. Early, the President's secretary, said today:

Baruch Visits President

"I think the President felt that the sooner the session could get under way the sooner it would end. The President, after making his checks, consulted with his advisers. After doing a good bit of telephoning with various leaders over a period of about ten days he felt that the time had come for the call."

Significantly, today, Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman during the World War of the War Industries Board, lunched with the President at Mr. Roosevelt's invitation. Yesterday, Herbert Bayard Swope, also an official of the Board, conferred with the President, as did Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Chairman of the present War Resources Board. The President is culling and synthesizing the best advice he can get about handling the economic aspects not only of neutrality but of other possible later stages.

Meantime, at the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of Treasury, announced that he was surveying the entire governmental fiscal position to determine the effects of the business upswing on spending and income. While Secretary Morgenthau did not say so, other officials have privately agreed that the increased tax revenues to be derived from wartime trade hold out distinct hope for a dilution and ultimate disappearance of red ink from the federal budgets, which have shown great deficits for a decade.

Fiscal Officials Are Jubilant

Secretary Morgenthau said that continued increases in agricultural commodity prices toward parity levels would save the Treasury at least $200,000,000. Lifting the sugar quotas, he said, might save the Treasury another $50,000,000. He added: "We have heard from hearsay that the Commodity Credit Corporation may not need any of the $119,000,000 appropriated by Congress at the last session to relieve the corporation of capital impairment."

However, the Treasury Secretary cautioned against assuming too much. "You must remember," he said, "that there will be other extraordinary expenditures." Despite his natural caution, the fact is that Government fiscal officers are jubilant about the future, although since taxes are collected on past revenues and there is a time lag sometimes as much as two years, the increases may not show up in actual revenues very soon except in some categories of taxation.

The isolationists, girding for the impending debate, have renamed themselves. They wish to be known as the "Peace Bloc." While most of them are Republicans, there are enough of this party on the other side, and enough Democrats with the opposition, to keep the cleavage from being exclusively political. Reactions of members to the President's call and the arms embargo issue itself showed that party lines are subordinate.

Leaders Who Will Confer

And in the group of 11 leaders whom the President has invited to confer on the day before the session opens there are three Republicans, one or two active anti-Rooseveltians, but not a man who may confidently be called an isolationist on the arms embargo issue. The conferees will be Vice-President Garner, Speaker Bankhead, Senator Barkley, Majority Leader; Senator Minton, Assistant; Senator McNary, Minority Leader; Senator Austin, Assistant; Senator Pittman, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; Senator Byrnes of South Carolina; Representative Rayburn, Majority Leader in the House; Representative Martin, Minority Leader, and Representative Bloom, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Nearly all of these conferees, who all hold key positions in Congress, are in favor of lifting the arms embargo. Possible but not certain exceptions are Senator McNary and Mr. Martin.

Furthermore, Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D), Indiana, an out-and-out anti-Rooseveltian, who voted against consideration of the Neutrality Act last session on the Foreign Relations Committee, has now announced a change in view and support of repeal. His vote alone would be enough to change the result.

Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, in similar case, has also changed his view. Senators Wallace H. White (R) of Maine and Walter F. George (D) of Georgia may also join the same group.

Therefore, there seems assured a majority to report an administration bill out of the Senate Committee. Once on the floor, the struggle really begins.

Hoey Denounces Hitler

ELON COLLEGE, N. C., Sept. 14 (AP)—Gov. Clyde R. Hoey advocated today prompt passage by Congress of the Roosevelt-Hull neutrality measure so the United States may sell supplies to the Allies and thereby aid them in fighting "the ruthless Hitler."

"There is no force to the argument that this course will result in involving the United States in this war," he told students of Elon College in an address. "The prolongation of the war over a long period and the threatened triumph of the ruthless Hitler would do more than anything else to thrust us into the conflict."

Mediation of Neutrals Advised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Holding that the United States "can serve the world best as a mediator," the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a society of conscientious objectors, today urged President Roosevelt to set up a conciliation commission to offer continuous mediation during the European conflict. The "Christian pacifist" position in the world crisis was stated in a letter to the President, signed by John Nevin Sayre, Chairman of the Fellowship, representing the conclusions of its national meeting, lately held at Haverford College, near Philadelphia.

Pledging "utmost support" of the President's stand to use his best efforts to keep the United States out of war, the letter recommends a conciliation bloc which shall be a composite of the Republics of the Western Hemisphere and the neutral nations of Europe to remain in continuous session.

"The terms of settlement of this war," the letter runs, "must be such as to give maximum assurance of a permament peace, in which justice and security are guaranteed to all peoples. Our modern world has become so interrelated that steps toward genuine world-government must constitute a part of any true peace."

The Fellowship calls for strengthening of the neutrality law by keeping the embargo on instruments of war and extending the same to cover basic materials used in the prosecution of military activities.

"We urge this," it continues, "because we are convinced that our flesh and blood would soon follow our guns and bombing planes into the maelstrom of hate, if we should again permit America to be a source of supply for any European belligerent. An even more important reason for our remaining genuinely neutral is that belligerents are incapable of making a just peace. We can serve the world best as a mediator."

The fellowship calls for a war referendum in the event of pressure on the United States for entrance into the war, holding that the decision to go in "cannot properly be made without a favorable direct vote of the American people."

Two German Cities Order Minors Home After 9 P. M.

BERLIN (AP)—Boys and girls under 16 must show good reason in at least two cities, Chemnitz and Emden, if found on the streets, squares or in parks after 9 p. m. They should stay home, police argue, during the time of blackouts. It was expected these measures would be followed by other cities.

Champions Do 'Come Back'

Wide World

Carl Hageman

Wins again, after 16 years, the plowing championship of the world. He defeated a large field of competitors in the sixty-second annual contest, staged Sept. 9 in his home town, Wheatland, Ill. He first held the title in 1923.

Whalen Embarking for Europe To Urge Second Year of Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 — The question of continuing the New York World's Fair through 1940 was seen in the balance here today as Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, prepared to go to Europe on Saturday in an effort to line up the foreign concessions for another year.

Confronted with official or unofficial notification that some countries, among them the Netherlands, Venezula, Sweden and perhaps Rumania and Poland, would not open next year, Fair officials were of the opinion that if foreign withdrawals became too numerous, the Fair would not remain open a second year, since the foreign area is widely held to be its strongest drawing card.

First to Netherlands

Mr. Whalen will, it was said, first go to The Netherlands in an effort to induce that nation to revoke its decision not to participate next year. After that he is expected to see government officials in London and Paris, urging against any decision to withdraw. The French Commissioner General at the Fair has already recommended continued participation to his Government, as has the Japanese Commissioner General, it was added.

Mr. Whalen will, it was indicated, also seek promises of 1940 participation from several other Governments in advance of the Sept. 27 meeting of the International Bureau of Expositions in Paris.

Co-operation Pledged

Speaking at a dinner, attended by nearly all of the 60 commissioners general of foreign participants and by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mr. Whalen declared last night that the Fair Corporation had learned a great deal during the past few months and that greater co-operation would be possible next year. He urged the commissioners general to recommend strongly to their Governments that they continue participation.

Mr. Whalen also announced that on the basis of the 18,137,307 paid admissions through Tuesday night, the Fair was expected to finish its first year on Oct. 31 with between 24,000,000 and 27,000,000 paid admissions. Attendance estimates made before the Fair opened held that at least double this number of paid admissions would be registered.

Pershing Would Have Armed Forces At Full Peacetime Strength Limit

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Expressing "hearty support" for President Roosevelt's recent order to increase the Army and Navy personnel, Gen. John J. Pershing said yesterday he hoped Congress would carry the expansion to the authorized peace strength limit.

"I feel that this is especially necessary in the case of the Army which had been reduced since 1921, so far as ground forces were concerned, to a mere skeleton of the peace establishment authorized by Congress in the National Defense Act of 1920," General Pershing said.

The Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Force in 1917 expressed his views in a statement to the press on his birthday.

The Army now has about 180,000 men. Congress provided funds at the last session to increase that to 210,000 by June 30, 1940. Mr. Roosevelt's order last week raised the enrollment figure to 227,000. The President also ordered the National Guard, presently at 190,000, increased to 235,000.

Full peace strength would be 280,000 in the Regular Army and 424,000 in the National Guard.

General Pershing said he sincerely hoped that in addition to raising the Army's strength, Congress at its special session would provide "a generous appropriation of funds to permit early concentrations of large units of the Regular Army so that leaders and troops may have the benefits of intensive and prolonged field training with the combined arms."

War Department officials were unable to say what steps for extra funds, if any, might be taken at the coming session. It was pointed out that more money would be needed to take care of the personnel increase, but that this expense could be met by a deficiency appropriation at the regular session in January.

If the United States again became involved in war, the General said, it appeared certain this country would not experience "our deplorable situation when we entered the World War."

"Then not a single move had been made, from a military standpoint, to prepare for it," General Pershing declared.

Veterans of '98 Denounce Hitler

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 14 (AP)—Adolf Hitler, the United Spanish War Veterans say, is "a passing historical phenomenon" and "has become entangled in the web of deceit and dishonesty, maliciously woven by the master destructionist of all history, the despotic, cruel and inhuman dictator, Stalin."

The veterans, who paraded through this resort city last night, to climax their forty-first annual encampment, passed a resolution condemning Hitler and Stalin yesterday.

President Roosevelt was petitioned by the veterans to "keep us out of war, save and except in defense of our liberties and our beloved institutions and ideals."

Shoe Retailers Oppose U. S. Entry Into War

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP) — The twenty-first annual convention of the New York State Shoe Retailers Association has adopted a resolution against United States participation in any war other than one "strictly of defense."

The resolution also "opposed any act that may result in the United States entering into the European contest."

School Budget Fixed in New York Till State Acts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Dr. Bella Dodd, Legislative Representative of the Teachers' Union, asked the Board of Education members when they met yesterday if the school system was operating under any budget at present, recalling that on Aug. 17 Supreme Court Justice J. Sidney Bernstein invalidated the Board's 1939-'40 budget as illegal. Dr. Dodd urged that the Board seek additional appropriations for schools from the City Board of Estimate.

The City's school budget was cut $5,300,000 by the State Legislature and $3,000,000 by the City Government, thus burdening the school system with an $8,300,000 deficit. James Marshall, President of the Board of Education, held that there was "no sense" in going to the City, however, for more money, adding that if the City did give the school system tax notes to help balance its budget, it would abolish the pay-as-you-go policy and "would only hit us harder next year."

He declared that the Board had full authority to determine how money appropriated to it should be spent, and that no furher action was necessary on the budget.

If the state Legislature, on its part, did not restore the cut in school funds, Mr. Marshall envisaged a crisis at the beginning of the next term which might involve more drastic curtailments. Services already curtailed this year include community and recreational centers, after-school athletic centers, nature education, day classes for adults, play schools for all day care of children, and the use of school buildings in the afternoon and evening. Elementary and high schools are to be opened on a limited evening schedule.

Pan Americas

(Continued from Page 1)

of the American republics on the high seas, on land, and in the air.

To discharge neutral obligations toward belligerent nations.

2. Protection of the peace of the Western Hemisphere:

Consideration of measures to preserve the American Continent free from conflict whether on land, in the air, within territorial waters, or within the area of the primary defense of the Western Hemisphere.

3. Economic co-operation:

Consideration of measures to safeguard in the present situation the economic and financial stability of the American republics. Such measures include:

Measures to preserve commercial and financial interests of the American republics.

Continuation and expansion of long-term programs for commercial and economic co-operation among the American republics.

Smithsonian Adds To Shooting Stars

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Smithsonian Institution announced that it had added 41 meteorites to its collection during the past 12 months, including several which were seen to fall.

One known as the Seneca Township Meteorite, officials said, was found 20 years after it had been seen streaking earthward on the farm of Sidney A. Perry in Lenawee County, Mich., in 1903.

This meteorite, together with another seen to fall in South Carolina in 1933, came to the Smithsonian from Stuart H. Perry, Adrian, Mich., publisher.

Two Half-Holidays Urged for Thanksgiving

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—County Judge S. O. Houston suggests two half-holidays as a solution to the Thanksgiving Day problem.

"We want to respect President Roosevelt's wishes (for Nov. 23 as Turkey day) and we don't want to make Governor Cooper (he decreed Nov. 30) mad," the Judge explained. "If we (county employees) took off both days, the taxpayers might not like it."

Half of both days shouldn't hurt anyone's feelings, he observed.

Former Football Star Is Elected to Congress

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 14 (AP)—Estes Kefauver former football star player who pledged loyalty to the Roosevelt Administration, is Representative Sam D. McReynolds' successor in Congress.

Unofficial returns from yesterday's special election gave the former Tennessee tax commissioner 13,841 votes in 11 of the 12 counties in the Third District. His nearest opponent, Republican Casto Dodson, of Sparta, received 4,926.

Sea Scouts in Camp

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, Calif.—Some 1,500 Sea Scouts from all parts of the nation took part in the three-day regional encampment here at the Golden Gate International Exposition.

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Negro Spirituals Declared Of American Religious Origin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Negro spirituals are essentially revised and converted versions of American religious or secular folk songs —not derivatives of African jungle chants—according to Dr. George Herzog, of Columbia University. African music has survived, however, in some degree in South America, the West Indies and some of sea islands in the Western Hemisphere, Dr. Herzog told the International Congress of the American Musicological Society at the Beethoven Association here.

"Unmistakable marks of African influence, however, were found," he said, "in the songs of the Cherokee tribe in the Great Smokies, North Carolina, giving the only indications we have of the type of music the Negro slave population had when it arrived on the shores of this country." Dr. Herzog directed demonstrations of American Indian and folk music, illustrating with the aid of Stacy Bozarth and Elvin Sweet, singer and fiddler from Southern New Jersey; George Edward, from Catskill Mountain forests; Juanita Hall and her group of singers; and a member of the Winnebago Indian tribe of Wisconsin.

Dr. George Pullen Jackson, of Vanderbilt University held that Americans were deprecatory of their own folk song traditions, since they do not recognize them and have drawn away from native sources. Frequent influxes and shifts in population, he said, have robbed them of a permanent singing tradition such as England has. He declared that more than 600 folk songs in the form of unwritten music have been traced down from Primitive Baptist and Southern all-day singings of today to Colonial gatherings of "Separatists."

Other speakers were Dr. Roy Lamson Jr., of Williams College; Annabel Morris Buchanan, of the University of Richmond; Samuel P. Bayard of Harvard University, and Dr. Alfred Einstein, of Smith College.

John Kirkpatrick, pianist, gave a concert of nineteenth and twentieth century American music which included works by Gottschalk, Macdowell, Sessions and Ives.

Wallace Acts to Cushion Bad Effects of War Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

said, for the moment, is to "calm" the Nation. So far as sugar is concerned, he felt the fear of exorbitant prices or restrictions was unreasonable. This might not be true of wool, however, of which the United States produces only 85 per cent of its own needs.

One effect of the war situation is to strengthen American ties with Latin America, Secretary Wallace emphasized. So far as the domestic front goes, it is arousing deeper interest in the cost-of-living figures of the Labor Department, he indicated, which, in the past two weeks, show a considerable all-round increase in prices.

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said here that the price rise had slowed considerably for most commodities this week. A special survey of 12 cities showed retail prices of 10 major commodities rose rapidly during the first few days of European war. Now prices have leveled off, but lard and navy beans continue to rise.

Banshees, Brain Trusts, and Reporters: Presidential Discourse on Mythology

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 — President Roosevelt said Sept. 12 that the brain trust is just a banshee, which is approximately what a number of people have thought all along, without necessarily knowing what a banshee may be.

He had been questioned about Thomas G. Corcoran and Benjamin V. Cohen, and obviously referring to them, the President said the brain trust was a two-headed banshee—a figment of reportorial imagination. Mr. Roosevelt evidently had hot recently consulted his Irish mythology. Banshees are always female. There are no banhees. (Ban is old Irish for women.)

This somewhat startling subject opened an important presidential press conference here, in the midst of grave world crisis, because the President is anxious to smooth over a situation that has arisen about his unofficial helpers, called brain trusters or banshees as the case may be. On Sept. 9, in giving out information about White House reorganizations, Stephen T. Early, the President's press secretary, pointed out that the new plans made no provision for unofficial advisers—"creatures of the imagination."

Whereupon, reporters recorded that the brain trust had been tossed "out the window," a phrase also attributed to Mr. Early. Since no great camaraderie and confidence has existed between some of the President's unofficial advisers and some of his official secretaries, reporters thought they detected satisfaction in Mr. Early's intimations.

However, the unofficial helpers naturally were hurt. So the President tried to smooth things over. Asked if there had been any change in the status of Messrs. Corcoran and Cohen, the President told his story about the brain trust being a banshee, and said that reporters having created the banshee, they had to dispose of it. He asserted, with broad satirical strokes, that the eight reporters at Hyde Park over the week end had no stories for Monday's papers, hence turned to banshees. Actually, the brain trust story was printed in Sunday's papers.

After all the talk about banshees, the reporter who had asked the original question patiently repeated: "Has there been any change in the status of Messrs. Corcoran and Cohen?"

The President said no.

Monterey Lays Plans to Restore Historic Spots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEREY, Calif.—A master plan for preserving and restoring historic values and buildings of this California seaport, and original State Capital and tourist center, was unanimously approved recently by the City Council.

The plan was worked out by the Monterery City Planning Commission and Emerson Knight, Berkeley landscape architect, associated with the National Park Service.

The program has five major objectives as outlined by the Planning Commission:

1. Protection and eventual public acquisition of historic buildings and landmarks.
2. Development of the beach and waterfront for recreation as well as commercial uses.
3. Development of an extensive system of public parks and playgrounds.
4. Development of a system of landscaped parkways both as a beautification measure and to provide a more orderly movement of traffic.
5. Conservation of the City's natural beauty and scenic assets.

The Monterey plan involves some 30 individual projects within the City area and singles out the waterfront as the "logical starting point."

Michigan Utility Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mich.—Nine million dollars will be spent in Michigan by the Consumers Power Company in new electric and gas facilities, as this branch's part of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation's $16,000,000 construction program.

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Dies Investigation Links Millionaire to Communists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—Following up its exploration of the activities of the Communist Party in the United States, the Dies Committee here has uncovered facts about a so-called "millionaire Communist" who has served as financial angel to a number of the Party's enterprises, together with the relationship of the Daily Worker, Communist paper, with 40 or more other newspapers, mostly in Latin America.

Chief witness before the committee was Alexander Trachtenberg, member of the National Party Committee and connected with many other party activities, including its literature committee. In addition he is General Manager of the International Publishers Association of New York City, established in 1924, which has never made a profit, although it does a gross annual business of about $80,000.

Aids Communist Fund

The man who helps make up the deficits of the book concern, said the witness, is Abraham A. Heller, a retired manufacturer said to be head of the International Oxygen Company of New Jersey. The witness described Mr. Heller as "a millionaire and a Communist of very long standing." It is understood that Mr. Heller came to America from Russia in 1891 and was at first interested in socialism. As a founder of the International Oxygen Company, which sent tanked oxygen to the Allies in the World War, he made money, and subsequent records show him to have been a contributor to radical causes. He was purchasing agent for the North American Committee to Aid Spain, and in August 1938 announced that the Committee had collected almost $1,000,000 in cash and materials for the Loyalist side.

The publishing firm which Mr. Heller assists specializes in books by Communist authors. Considerable interest was expressed over the plight of the company in relationship to the collected works of "purged" Russians like Bukharin, who was shot after a treason trial. Communists won't buy their books after they are "purged," witness agreed.

Communist Press Service

The Daily Worker, through the newly formed Inter-Continental News Service, now distributes free, save for transmission costs, its news to about 40 newspapers, on an exchange basis. Most of these papers are in Latin American Republics. Its services also go free to the Federated Press, a service for American Labor Papers. A majority of the recipient papers and agencies are non-Communist, witness said.

Mr. Trachtenberg denied that the Labor Research Association of New York, or the "World Tourist" Corporation with which he is connected, are associated with the Communist Party. It developed, however, that a third interest, Workers Library Publishers, is in fact the literary department of the Communist Party.

The Dies Committee yesterday took two decisions. One, to recall Fritz Kuhn, head of the German-American Bund. Second, to make a new effort to serve a subpoena on the elusive William Dudley Pelley, head of the Silver Shirts of America who has brought slander suits for $500,000 each against individual members of the Committee, and one for the same amount against Robert Barker, Committee investigator.

Chicago Court Change Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—Chicago, which nearly 40 years ago established what was called "the first juvenile court in the world," is now asked to give its historic institution a thorough overhauling, and to make it into the first genuine "guardianship court."

Now comes the City Club with a detailed plan for the modernization of the court and for a reorganization of child public welfare services of this county.

Briefly, it calls for a relocating of many of the public child welfare services. To the Guardianship Court, as it proposes to call the remodelled institution, it would assign all cases of children needing state protection. In order that no child be required to be tried in criminal court, this plan calls for amendment of the Illinois Criminal Code to specify that a crime alleged to have been committed by a child (defined as one less than 18 years old) is not a crime, but is "juvenile delinquency" and must lead to a hearing in the Juvenile Court.

Another radical change would be the establishment within the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare a new Guardianship Division. This Division, provided with an adequate staff selected by merit examinations, would take over social service duties now performed by the court and other branches of government.

Other changes are recommended. Mothers' pensions, now administered by the Juvenile Court, would be turned over to the Family Service Division of the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare. The Boarding Fund for the placement of children needing care in private homes would be substantially increased, since it is now said to be inadequate. Juvenile police officers who now study cases of older delinquent boys would be replaced with regularly selected merit-service probation officers.

Chicago Guild Gets Fine In Picketing Advertisers

CHICAGO (AP)—Superior Judge John J. Lupe fined the Chicago Newspaper Guild $500 for violating an injunction prohibiting secondary picketing of advertisers in Hearst Chicago publications. The Guild called a strike against the Hearst papers last December.

Folks at Bridge Pictured in Carroll Novels

Writer of 'As the Earth Turns' tells how her characters come and go—Rural record.

Down Maine with Popular Authors
Fourth of 6 Articles

By Mary Carpenter Kelley
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Mother, when is she going to ask the questions?"

Little Rennie Carroll interrupted an engrossing conversation on the charms of hooked and braided rugs as his mother, Gladys Hasty Carroll, and I were discussing them in the "parlor" of the delightful Carroll home at Emery's Bridge, York County, Maine.

Rennie was evidently prepared for a proper interview and soon remarked with a trace of exasperation: "Mother, you are not getting anywhere just talking about rugs. Let's show her my room."

"Perhaps she would rather see the library first where we can look out of the window at the electric light poles that are being set today," she replied. "You see," Mrs. Carroll continued, addressing me, "one of my dreams is coming true today. My neighbors at Emery's Bridge won't have to use old-fashioned wash-tubs and flatirons any longer. Perhaps, as some folk have said, poles and wires are not picturesque and rather spoil our lovely road, but those same people do not know the labor of washing by hand and keeping kerosene lamps in readiness. Ever since I came back here to live I've hoped to get electricity for the neighborhood and there it is!" and she pointed down the pretty tree-lined road across Warren Brook where the tops of brand new poles strung with glistening wire could just be seen among the leaves as we stood in the shallow bay window overlooking Emery's Bridge.

Bookish Background

The library is one step up from the parlor, a sweet little room with low open shelves on two sides, the woodwork all in gray except that the shelves are lined with a rich red against which the many-hued bindings of the books glow like jewels in a velvet case. A window on the East looks out upon the three rounded peaks of Bauneg Beg Mountain, heights of land which sailors used to call the "Three Buttercups" when sighted off the York coast.

"Can't we go to my room, mother, before you show her the study?" pressed Rennie, whose name is really Warren Hasty Carroll and who is a most engaging, brown-eyed, little boy very proud of his gifted young mother. We looked at each other and smiled over his head and with unspoken consent allowed Rennie to lead the way through the little front hall with its pine wainscoting and narrow stairs, across the lovely paneled dining-room to his own treasure-filled room. There, with as much pride as if I had been another small boy, he showed me rows and rows of tin automobiles parked on wide shelves, books and balls, and a toy menagerie complete even to the hippopotamus which I mistakenly referred to as a rhinoceros. "He hasn't any horn," said Rennie.

Old Houses in New

We sat a few minutes in the dining-room before going up to the study and Mrs. Carroll explained that while the house as a whole was new, built according to their own plans in reproduction of a typical old southern Maine farmhouse, its materials were mostly old. That is, the chimneys and hearths were constructed with bricks taken from houses that still stood in Emery's Bridge during her childhood, even though long abandoned, the wide pumpkin pine floor boards came from other old houses and the paneling in the dining-room from an ancient house near Portsmouth, N. H. In this room the doors were each finished in a different color, spruce-gum pink, blue, and rosy brown, all from different houses and each painted as it was originally. And they fitted into the general scheme of colors surprisingly well for the braided rugs, the glass and china on the Dutch dresser, even the pinkish chairs decorated with brown sprays of vine and flower, repeated their soft shades.

"Shall we go to the study, now?" Mrs. Carroll suggested, and we all three trooped upstairs to such a study as was never heard of, by me, at least. It didn't seem a bit like a room where books were written. It was altogether too orderly. Only a long plain mahogany table placed with one end between two north windows on which were a pile of yellow foolscap with writing and another pile without writing, a fountain pen, and an odd, thick, pink glass bracelet beside the pen, indicated that here was the work room of a writer.

A Writer's Workroom

The room was simply a big open chamber, ridgepole and rafters in natural finish, an exposed length of big chimney rising above the wide fireplace, and, to complete the New England attic atmosphere, a huge gray hornet's nest hung from a branch over a nail under the eaves. "That," said Mrs. Carroll, "was given me by one of the carpenters. But I love it so. I have all my childhood treasures packed under the eaves. Here is the first thing I ever earned." And she pointed to a rough straw hat that she wore berrying when a little girl.

"And here is my roller organ. Would you like to hear it?" Mrs. Carroll went round back of the four-posted bed with its crazy-quilt coverlet that stood in one corner, lifted the front of a funny, old, boxlike affair, exposing a brass roll with protruding teeth, and proceeded to turn a crank, thereby producing a tune so weird and metallic that Rennie and I allowed a little would go a long way and that it was time to talk books.

A Tale is Making

"Are you going to tell her the name of your new book, mother?" asked Rennie by way of starting the conversation.

"No. I think it wouldn't be quite fair to the publishers. They might not wish to use the name I've chosen. I will tell her what it is about, though." Then, to me, taking the pile of manuscript from the desk, "I'm at work on the fourth in my series of books on southern Maine farm life. The first you know was 'As the Earth Turns,' the simple story of life in a rural neighborhood as I knew it before my marriage. Then came 'A Few Foolish Ones,' the story of three generations of farmers, great grandfather, grandfather, and father, up to my own early childhood. This was followed by 'Neighbor to the Sky' which tells of the experiences of a person brought up in a place like Emery's Bridge, happy and satisfied with life, who goes away to an entirely different sort of life, its effect upon him and his reaction to it, down to his return to the country."

"Are you going to tell her, mother, what he is going to do now?" queried Rennie.

"I don't know it all myself, dear," she answered, "but in this book this person has returned to a small rural neighborhood like Emery's Bridge and the story will tell how he adjusts himself to its requirements after having lived in a more sophisticated environment."

"Just the same, mother, 'As the Earth Turns' must have been your best book for every time you publish a story they always say 'by the author of "As the Earth Turns" under the title'," said Rennie. "Do they?" said we in chorus and laughed, remembering that the book was written before Rennie was born.

And then I asked a question which readers always like to have answered, "How do you work, Mrs. Carroll?"

How Authors Work

"This is my day, my work-day, if you will, although I cannot always write. I come up to the study at nine o'clock and stay here until one when Rennie comes up to say that lunch is ready. If I can write I work steadily without much correction. If ideas do not come I read or write letters. In any event I stay here. I write entirely in longhand with fountain pen and have the manuscript typed for the publishers.

"I know my characters better than any real people. I understand their emotions, their thoughts, their reactions. I know what they are going to say and do. I am so well acquainted with them and get so fond of them that when the story is done and they go out of my life I feel as if some family here in the neighborhood had moved away in the night without leaving word. For a time I think of them as one would of absent friends, then they vanish from thought as others come to take their places.

Making Environment

"The Shaw family, whom I first wrote of in a mystery story called 'Land Spell,' was really discovered by the friend who gave me this raspberry-colored bracelet that you see on the desk. For it was she who suggested that they were worth a book in themselves. I followed her suggestion and 'As the Earth Turns' was the result, so I keep the bracelet always near me as a sort of talisman. It seems to say, 'Do your best'."

As we sat there in old-fashioned chairs before the hearth which is semi-circular with upturned bricks at the edge similar to the three-centuries-old hearth in the Old Gaol down at York, I thought how perfectly Mrs. Carroll's surroundings express her.

She is unassuming and direct in her manner. Her eyes are blue and starry with an expression of perpetual, joyful interest in people and things. She is thoughtful and kind and genuine. Her house and her study are simple without being plain. Everything is real and in exquisite order. It is a home that is used and loved. Nothing is for show. Sincerity is the keynote of Mrs. Carroll's books, her home, and her relations with her neighbors at Emery's Bridge.

The exterior of her house is as expressive as the interior. It is a low white farmhouse squatting on a hilltop from which there are pretty views of rolling country on every side. Its little front yard is enclosed by a white fence which in the summer is overrun by Heavenly Blue morning-glories and now forms a background for formal beds of peonies and irises. In the corner between the main house and ell is a kitchen garden with a bed of chives and some rhubarb. The house stands on the site of the Warren garrison occupied by Mrs. Carroll's forbears 150 years ago.

Emery's Bridge

To the east on another hill stands the Community Hall, the former schoolhouse, remodeled into an up-to-date meeting place for the Emery's Bridge Community Association, for whose benefit Mrs. Carroll produces out of doors an annual performance of "As the Earth Turns."

The old Baptist church at Emery's Bridge has been restored to its original condition and, now that the electricity is available, its chandelier of many tiered kerosene lamps will glow with incandescent light at evening service. After many years of vacancy its pulpit once more has a regular pastor who lives in the parsonage made modern with money from the Improvement Fund.

And all these blessings have come to Emery's Bridge through the loyalty and affection of its talented daughter, Gladys Hasty Carroll. So fond of the old neighborhood, in fact, is she that last Thanksgiving she and her husband, Prof. Herbert A. Carroll, and Rennie came back to have Thanksgiving dinner in their own home cooked by Mrs. Carroll herself.

"And what do you think Rennie said he was most thankful for while I was basting the turkey?" Mrs. Carroll asked me. "He said he was most thankful for all our good neighbors at Emery's Bridge."

And Maine Is Her Home

Upper left: Gladys Hasty Carroll pauses on the stairs to glance over a manuscript. Upper right: The author of "As the Earth Turns" with her son, Rennie, at the gate of the white Carroll farmhouse at Emery's Bridge, South Berwick, Maine. Below: The Carroll home.

National Anthem's Birthday Observed

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 14 (AP)—The Army and the Navy turned out today to help "The Star Spangled Banner" celebrate its 125th birthday.

Along with the roles played by the military, Paul V. McNutt, head of the Social Security Administration, was invited to make the principal speech, buttressed by U. S. Senator George Radcliffe, and Army airplanes were called to take part in another celebration at night.

The Army was detailed to defend Fort McHenry, under fire in 1814 when Francis Scott Key wrote the song which officially became the national anthem 117 years later. The Navy's part was to stimulate the British fleet trying to turn the flank of the Baltimore defenses.

A reproduction of the flag which flew over the fort, defended for 24 hours by Lieut. Col. George Armistead, was brought out to fly again from the towering flagstaff.

Mr. Key's song, designated the national anthem in a bill signed by President Hoover in 1931, was instantly popular in Baltimore. Mr. Key, who had been aboard a ship trying for the release of a friend held by the British, turned the manuscript over to one of the volunteer officers the same day the British fleet withdrew. It was printed that night as a handbill and first sung by Charles Durang, a notable tenor of the day, in a Baltimore restaurant.

New Day Dawns in Seattle For City's Transit System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—A page is turned in this City's experience in public ownership of its utilities. The old debt on the municipal street car system has been trimmed, the management put on a non-political basis, and plans made for complete renovation.

The change was made possible through the loan to the City by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of $10,200,000. The loan in turn was made possible through the efforts of Mayor Arthur B. Langlie, supported by a community which elected him a year and a half ago to do exactly what he has done—to find a way of refinancing, rehabilitating and modernizing the obsolete and debt-ridden traction system.

What is seen as almost equal in importance to obtaining the loan is the fact that the street railway system is now removed from political control and its management placed in the hands of three non-salaried commissioners appointed by the Mayor. Here again community support was evidenced in the approval of these appointees by the City Council.

Debtors Accept Cut

Another factor which made the loan possible was that debtors were willing to reduce the amount of their indebtedness. The Puget Sound Power & Light Company, holder of the purchase bonds, was willing to take $3,250,000 in settlement of an unpaid balance of $3,336,000 on the original purchase price of $15,000,000.

Other debtors, many of them holders of salary warrants, waived their indebtedness by 20 per cent. Of the RFC loan the amount of $4,500,000 is allowed for debt retirement, the remaining $5,700,000 to go for rehabilitation.

Granting of the loan was predicated largely on the ability of the new system to become self-liquidating and self-sustaining. To this end a thorough survey of the entire situation was made by the Beeler organization, national specialists in transportation problems of large cities.

Trackless Trolley

The survey recommended the entire scrapping of the obsolescent system and the installation of trackless trolleys. Mayor Langlie, who himself has made wide study of this system of trolley coaches, declares that they are the forward-looking step in city transportation and are ideal for Seattle.

The trackless trolley which is run by electricity through an overhead connection, being trackless, can pull over to the curb and performs with much the same freedom as a bus.

The Commission method of managing the new traction system is seen as a combination of the best factors of public and private ownership. The men in charge will not be under the pressure of having to stand for re-election and yet, through public hearings, will be responsible to the public and will have all the benefits of public ownership backing. On the other hand they will have none of the franchise obligations of private ownership. The Commissioners are Evro M. Becket, Donald H. Yates, and William F. Paddock.

More Agents Urged For Humane Work

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—A Boston humanist deplored Sept. 13 the lack of trained workers to act as humane agents in a projected expansion of the American Humane Association throughout the nation.

Addressing the Association's annual convention, Robert F. Sellar, President of the Animal Rescue League, termed it "a great pity that the very kind of men we need in training (for humane positions) are going to waste in the ditches of the country—young lawyers are driving trucks, promising engineers filling gasoline tanks."

Declaring there are only 500 societies dealing with prevention of cruelty in 3,070 counties in the United States, Mr. Sellar urged the Association to undertake a broad expansion of its training school facilities at Amrita Island, near Boston, and cited the need of longer training sessions and sufficient endowments to raise schooling standards.

"There are pitifully few men in training even for replacements in our 500 units," he asserted. "It would be impossible at the present time to immediately supply capable agents for 25 new societies let alone 2,000."

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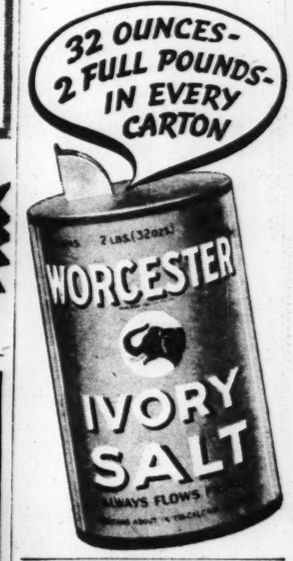

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New York Greets More War Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—More than 1,500 Americans reached American soil today after having been evacuated from war zones in Europe by the Steamships Statendam, of the Holland-America Line; the Oslofjord, of the Norwegian America Line, and the President Monroe, a freighter of the American Presidents Line.

The Statendam brought 1,641 persons here from Rotterdam, 992 of them American citizens, and 36 members of the crew of the British Freighter Winkleigh, sunk by a German submarine off the Irish Coast on Sept. 8; the Oslofjord carried 791, of which 530 were Americans, from Oslo, and the President Monroe brought 204 Americans home from Marseilles and Geonoa.

The Aquitania, of the Cunard White Star Line, is expected in port later in the day, although the company would give out no definite information as to her position or when she would arrive.

Two vessels, the Vandyck, chartered by the Cunard White Star Line, with 481 passengers, 245 of whom were Americans, including some survivors of the Athenia, and the Westernland, of the Holland-America Line, with 565 passengers, 328 of whom were American citizens, arrived here late yesterday from English, Dutch and Belgian ports.

Capt. H. P. Coster, of the Westernland, which left Antwerp Sept. 5, said his vessel had been halted by a German submarine two days out of Southampton, Eng., which permitted the craft to proceed after it had identified itself.

The Arandora Star, which arrived here Tuesday with 500 American refugees, under the House flag of the Cunard White Star Line, steamed from here last night without passengers for an undisclosed port. The Shawnee, of the Clyde-Mallory Line, chartered by the United States Line, to remove Americans from Europe, also sailed under sealed orders.

The Shawnee is the second of five vessels requisitioned by the Maritime Commission to evacuate Americans in Europe. The Orizaba, of the Cuba Mail Line, running under the House flag of the United States Line, sailed several days ago. The Iroquois, o fthe Clyde-Mallory Line; the Acadia and the St. John of the Eastern Steamship Line, will sail soon under the United States Line charter.

The Nieuw Amsterdam and the Pennland, of the Holland-America Line, were a day overdue at their respective ports of Rotterdam and Antwerp, officials of the line here disclosed today. British warships may have halted the vessels in the English Channel to be searched for contraband, it was held in shipping circles. Officials of the Line expressed no concern over the delay of their vessels, declaring the Line had anticipated such delays.

The American Clipper, of Pan American Airways, left Port Washington with 36 passengers yesterday for Lisbon, Portugal.

French Cabinet Changes

(Continued from Page 1)

functioning of Republican institutions."

The Socialist Party position, therefore, is very similar to that of the British Labor Party in supporting the war but declining any ministerial office under the present conditions. Among the 155 Socialist Deputies only 11, according to reliable information, take an extreme anti-war position.

Cabinet Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 14—Premier Edouard Daladier yesterday announced changes in his Cabinet necessitated by the resignation of four members. The changes, which have been approved by President Lebrun, are as follows:

Premier, Minister of National Defense, and Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Daladier.

Minister of Blockade—Georges Pernot.

Minister of Justice—Georges Bonnet.

Minister of National Education—Yvon Delbos.

Minister of Veterans and Pensions—René Besse.

Minister of Mercantile Marine—Alphonse Rio.

Minister of Munitions—Raoul d'Autry.

Undersecretary for National Defense and War—Hippolyte Ducos.

Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs—Champetier de Ribes.

All other Ministers remain in their posts.

The posts of Minister of Munitions and Minister of Blockade are the only new offices formed in the reorganization.

Key Figures in French Cabinet

By a Staff Artist

Georges Pernot
Who becomes Minister of Blockade, a newly-established post in the revamped Government.

Edouard Daladier
Premier who also takes over the Foreign Affairs and National Defense posts.

Paul Reynaud
Finance Minister who also becomes head of the important Ministry of Economics.

London Amends Restrictions on Lights

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 14—One of the major difficulties caused by the impact of war upon civilian proceedings here was mitigated somewhat today by the easing of heavy restrictions on the use of automobile headlights and pedestrians' hand torches during London's blackouts.

Although there has been a tendency to treat the difficulty of traveling after nightfall as something of a joke—characteristic attitude of the British in time of stress—the trebling of road mishaps has caused widespread protest against the ultrablackness of London's streets at night, and now authorities have made a concession by allowing cars to use a single headlamp if it is dimmed by a mask of special type. Torches, hitherto forbidden, may be carried subject to a similar proviso and on condition that the light always is projected toward the ground. Such lights must be extinguished, of course, at the first hint of an air-raid warning.

Meanwhile residents have been relying upon their ingenuity to cope with a trying situation. The latest method of giving warning of a pedestrian's approach through the inky night is to say it with flowers—with artificial flowers worn in buttonholes and treated with luminous paint. Ponies in New Forest, however, have been saying it just with ordinary white paint streaked on their backs to enable motorists to see them at night, should they wander onto the road.

Everything Not Black

However, things are not all as black as they are painted—or should it be as white as they are painted in these inverted times?—and while London's theatrical and cinema shows have been suspended, the suburbs and provinces are having some unusual treats owing to visits from London companies.

All along the line an effort is being made to meet the new needs of the greatest number of people. Churches are doing so by advancing the time of their evening services into daylight hours.

Under these abnormal conditions, one London church holds services in the basement beneath the Sunday School. Another has an underground coatroom which is utilized as a public air-raid shelter.

As Londoners go about the grim business of adjusting themselves to wartime living conditions for the second time in a quarter century, it is increasingly apparent to observers that the people on the street regard the present campaign in a far different manner than they did the last one.

The parading, singing, playing of bands and general air of adventure with which Britain entered the World War in 1914 is in strong contrast to the sober, quiet preparations that are now going on for Europe's second world war. The officially inspired belief that the World War would last a few weeks at the most is quite different from the present announcement by the British War Cabinet that this conflict may be a three-year test of endurance.

The familiar jokes appearing in British journals using the Kaiser and his "henchmen" as subject matter, have given way to a humane appreciation for the individuals that will be involved in the present hostilities.

"Get On With It"

There is a widespread anxiety among the British people to "get on with it"—and to put a stop to Germany's aggression acts—being reported by neutral observers in London.

And meanwhile, Londoners are stepping fast to keep up with the rush of new laws and regulations poured out by the House of Commons which reach deeply into habits of every Englishman.

Perhaps one of the strongest forces which have served to bring to Londoners the realization that this war is one affecting peoples, and not only governments, is the continued shipping of children to the country for protection from air raids. Although some children reappeared in the streets of London over last week end, the Government warned parents not to bring sons and daughters home from the country.

The exodus of children from London's railway stations—each carrying a gas mask, toothbrush, face cloth, iron rations, and perhaps a bundle of comic strips—has already brought odd circumstances such as the protest of a pair of foster parents against the transfer of two children assigned to them. They complained they had "become very attached to the two girls."

The problem of petrol rationing is still two days distant. In the meantime thrift experts are profuse with their advice. One suggests cars be made lighter by removing the back seat and leaving it in the garage.

Those who prefer to leave the auto at home and take to the tubes will find that the Government has closed many stations. The public has been told they would remain closed indefinitely. The closings were ordered to eliminate the risk of flooding by bursting water mains or sewers during an air attack.

Neither the big stores nor the little shops have missed the effects of wartime handicaps. They try to maintain "business as usual" but few are able to do so.

Sandbagged buildings, marching troops, automobiles with blacked-out headlamps, air raid shelter signs, and crews digging trenches and filling sandbags in the parks tell the story that Britain is at war—a story that will not be easily forgotten by even the most careless observer. Even the brilliant red and gold uniforms and shiny breastplates and helmets of the palace guards—so familiar to the passerby—have disappeared.

Silver Lining

Downtown Londoners are indulging their fancy for color by buying pink, blue, and mauve gas-mask bags from street peddler, and even a silver lining can be found for the unwelcome blackouts: The Edinburgh (Scotland) Corporation reports that it will save £4,000 monthly in lighting charges.

But the blackouts themselves still cause much distress. London's blackout is so black that pedestrians tumble into curbs, buildings and each other, and the Government is considering letting out a few more chinks of light.

While the Government urges all merchants to maintain current prices, temporary rates of payment for the use of requisitioned vehicles have been published. Taxicabs, for example, bring the equivalent of $10 a week. Hundreds of motorists summoned to court for minor traffic offenses were told the cases would be dropped.

Plans are being discussed for closing London shops before dusk to aid the nightly blackout. This would mean midafternoon when winter comes. Still other evidences of artificial conditions are seen in the recognition by banks of postal orders as legal tender. Banks are now using them instead of money for cashing some checks.

Guards Wear Khaki

The guards are there, but they are now wearing drab khaki. But with all this preparation, there are touches of humor. For instance, one woman living in a seashore town heard air raid sirens last Sunday and made a bee line for the nearest shelter. She didn't come out until Wednesday morning. She claimed she hadn't heard the "all clear" signals and that as she had stocked the place with food, books, and bedding everything was fine.

It is reported by some that if you go to an English home there's a conspiracy not to mention the war. They make jokes about Reichsführer Hitler and discuss sporting events, and explain laughingly that they call their air raid shelter "the better 'ole."

One by one women are appearing where men usually work. The trolleys have women drivers. There are women waiters where there used to be men. Women fill sandbags, direct traffic, and sell newspapers on the streets.

Paris Softens Ban On Movies at Night

By the Associated Press

Paris, Sept. 14

Some relaxation of the war regime in Paris was announced today. A certain number of moving-picture theaters will be allowed to operate until 10 p. m., provided the number of spectators does not exceed the capacity of nearby bombproof shelters. Heretofore, all theaters have closed at 8:30 p. m.

School children, who for various reasons have been forced to remain in Paris, were notified that official registration at schools must be completed before Sept. 28.

More Americans Sail

GENOA, Italy (AP)—Two United States passenger ships, the President Adams and the Express, sailed Sept. 13 with passengers fleeing the European war zone. The President Adams carried 50 round-the-world travelers. She was expected to stop at Marseille, France, for 50 more Americans. The Express departed with 12 Americans.

Sweden Limits Sailings

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Norwegian-American line announced today no passages to the United States would be available until Oct. 17.

Under regulations intended to conserve the food supply, Sweden limits foreigners sailing from there to two days in the country. All immediate passages from Sweden were reported today.

Allies Co-operate in War To Dodge Mistakes of 1914

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 14 — Citizens of the allied countries are today studying with satisfaction the effects of the formation of the Supreme Allied War Council.

Particularly the contrast between today and 1914 is noticed. For the delays in unification of operations, which proved so costly in the World War, in this instance appear without danger of repetition.

Citizens of Britain and France were told in press despatches that the combining of all phases of war effort will be so complete that the two nations will be fighting, not as allies, but rather as one united people. The deep unity which the two nations feel in the aims that bring them into a war against aggression is being translated, it was announced, into closely combined action of their two armies, navies, air forces, and even treasuries.

Council Meetings

Numerous further meetings of the Supreme War Council have been promised. Under the Council are ranged the allied military staffs which already have made contact at the Council meeting which was preceded a week ago by an essentially military conference at which General Gamelin was present. With him were Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside and the chiefs of the two air forces. Reports allowed to appear in the British press show that the French Navy already is co-operating with the British in attempting to clear the seas of German submarines.

But modern wars are not conducted only in purely military sphere and what might be termed the base of the defense pyramid is united action in the field of national economy. According to a semi-official French Havas Agency report, French experts already are working in London on joint measures to insure a steady flow of supplies to the two countries and to disorganize the enemy's supplies. It also was announced that Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has addressed to the French Nation his personal assurance of "intimate collaboration between the two treasuries until the end of the conflict."

These speedy moves were intended to show the determination of the Allies not to repeat mistakes of the World War. Then it took three years to arrive at the establishment of a Supreme Council. It is doubtful whether this Council would have been set up at all if increasing dangers to the allied cause, which culminated in the collapse of Russia and the invasion of Italy had not shown clearly how vitally necessary it was to have a co-ordination of efforts.

At the Rapallo Conference, it was agreed that Britain, France and Italy should constitute at once a Council consisting of the Prime Minister and one other minister of each country, assisted by a permanent military staff to advise on all aspects of the war. The final phase of allied unity of action came in March, 1918, when Marshal Foch was given command of British, French and American armies on the Western Front.

It is too early to speculate on what form the final phase of allied unity will take this time. Whatever form the army unity may take, it is already evident that Britain and France are starting a dual campaign under much more favorable conditions than in 1914 when secrecy which the French maintained about the general plan of campaign meant that neither the British Government nor its Army chiefs knew exactly what was happening. Winston Churchill has put it on record that it was doubtful whether even Lord Kitchener shared the secrets of French headquarters to a sufficient extent to be able to measure what was happening on the front as a whole.

That it has been possible to hold the first meeting of this war's Supreme Council only 10 days after the outbreak of hostilities is said to indicate the marked progress that already has been made in the joint plans of the Allies.

Some indication of just how close the co-operation is going to be is seen even in the small amount of news which has been allowed to seep through from the front. Although it has been denied that British troops have been in action, it was officially announced that the British Air Force has been taking part in the French advance on the Siegfried Line. The Air Force is termed the "advance guard of the British Expeditionary Force."

Similarly, news has come through from the French Ministry of Marine to the effect that French ships are helping "protect British commerce in the English Channel and on the Atlantic," and that France's 45-knot destroyers have been scouring the Mediterranean for enemy submarines.

Unity at the beginning of the war is not the only advantage which Britain and France now have as compared with 1914. The number of British troops already in France has not been disclosed, but it is obvious that with the continental field force which recent army reforms have constituted Britain is in a position to give much more effective initial help than the five "contemptible" divisions of 1914.

Britain, Australia, France to Ignore League During War

GENEVA, Sept. 14 (AP)—Britain, France and Australia, in separate notes to the League of Nations, said yesterday the special clause in the World Court statute which calls for compulsory arbitration in any conflict, which they signed with 35 other nations, no longer was valid so far as their war with Germany was concerned.

The British note said:

"All present machinery to maintain peace has broken up. The conditions under which the British Government agreed to sign the optional article of the World Court's statute no longer exist."

The French and Australian notes were similar.

War Hoarders Fined By Police in Denmark

COPENHAGEN (AP) — Danish Police reported that they had fined hoarders of gasoline, conserves, coffee, sugar and rice. Some persons were found to have several years' supply.

Troopships at Gibraltar

ALGECIRAS, Spain, Sept. 14 (AP)—Ten British troopships escorted by destroyers passed Gibraltar yesterday en route to France. Two ships arrived at Gibraltar from England, one disembarking several thousand soldiers to reinforce the garrison, the other unloading war supplies.

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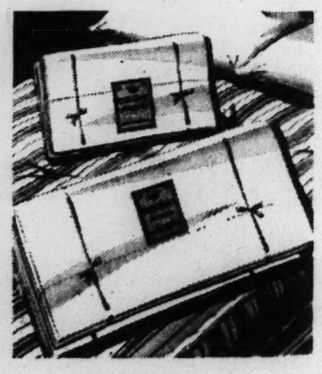
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Biddle Charges Reich Bombs Civilians

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The State Department has made public a telegram from Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., in Poland that German air forces were "taking advantage of every opportunity, without regard to the danger to the civilian population which may be involved."

The telegram, dated Sept. 8, added: "It is also evident that German bombers are releasing the bombs they carry even when they are in doubt as to the identity of their objectives."

Ambassador Biddle cited a number of instances:

"The attacks made on my villa and that of my neighbor; a heavy attack on modern apartment buildings in the suburbs of Warsaw, situated one kilometer from military barracks; the destruction of a sanitarium, involving the death of 10 children, in the woods near Otwock; the bombing of a refugee train on its way from Kutno; damage done to a hospital train carrying a party of wounded soldiers, which was plainly marked with a Red Cross on the roof and drawn up at the uncovered East Station of Warsaw, and the destruction of a Girl Guide hut in which 12 girls were killed."

Roosevelt Appeal

It was recalled here that President Roosevelt, immediately on the outbreak of German-Polish hostilities, addressed an appeal to all likely belligerents, urging them not to bomb civilian populations, and favorable replies were received from all.

Mr. Biddle sent to the State Department another telegram received Sept. 13 from the Polish town where the Embassy is now located, and which the Department refused to name. The telegram described a bombing raid by German planes in which bombs fell within 300 yards of the Embassy. It read:

"This place, a defenseless open village, was bombed at 11 a. m. today by flight of four German planes, which dropped at least 12 bombs not only on outskirts but also along main street 300 yards from this Embassy and within even closer proximity of other missions as well as the Foreign Office now located here. Verified casualties include 11 killed, 40 seriously injured, and many business properties. Population terrorized by suddenness and unexpectedness of raid."

Civilians Endangered

The American Embassy is believed to be located in the extreme southeastern corner of Poland, near the Rumanian border.

In his first telegram Mr. Biddle stated: "Although they are ostensibly appearing to follow the principle of limiting bombardments from the air to objectives of a military character, in my opinion the German forces are taking advantage of every opportunity, without regard to the danger to the civilian population which may be involved."

The Germans, he reported, were bombing military objectives extensively.

"Aerial bombardments by German aviation," he said, "definitely include industrial establishments which are engaged in war production (the bombardment of which frequently endangers hospital and refugee trains); bridges, and the general public crossing them, and populations residing near bridges, airports, and troop centers throughout the country. (The Polish Army, in making its defensive retreat, is billeting military forces in civilian communities, there being hardly any community that does not house some troops. In addition, there are barracks in practically every smaller center and in all cities.)"

Germany Puts Blame For Bombs on Poles

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Sept. 14

Germany apparently was attempting to prepare foreign opinion for aerial bombardment and artillery shelling of Warsaw on the grounds that it no longer is an open, or unfortified, city.

Newspapermen of neutral nations had read to them excerpts from a purported British radio announcement that Warsaw's civilian population was being enlisted for the city's defense.

An authoritative source said the implications should be obvious in view of an earlier announcement from Adolf Hitler's field headquarters that the German Army will break Polish resistance in open towns and villages "with all means at its disposal." The Polish Government was accused of encouraging Poles to resort to sniping.

British Stand Outlined

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The British Government has formally taken the stand that, although it had agreed not to bomb civilians, it would claim a free hand if the German High Command carried out its reported threat to bomb Polish towns to crush civilian resistance.

The Times, of London, which often reflects Government opinion, commented that the British Government had received no official confirmation of any German intention to bomb undefended cities, but added: "At any rate, whether the proclamation is authentic or not, the German airmen have not yet been set to this work of murder. Until the proposed atrocities are actually committed the British Government with the French will certainly not depart from the assurance that both have given to the President of the United States. . . ."

Embassy Statement

Other newspapers featured prominently a statement from the Polish Embassy that up to Sept. 3 German planes had bombed 30 cities and open towns in Poland, killing more than 1,500 civilians, including women and children. Since then, the Embassy said, scored of Polish towns and villages have been raided.

The papers also gave prominent place to United States Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle's report from Poland that Germans were bombing without regard to the safety of civilians.

The Telegraph wrote, "the very suggestion that British forces might one day be compelled to bomb open towns is enough to make soldier and civilian alike recoil; but Lord Halifax was right to point out that a policy of restraint is based on reciprocation. A healthy fear of reprisals and their effect on the morale of the German population may well prove a deterrent where considerations of humanity have failed."

Blackout Eased

No one doubted that if Britain retaliated London and Paris, still unbombed, would receive a German counterattack. Yet blackout restrictions which plunged the city into complete darkness with the outbreak of war are beginning to ease up.

The warning of the British Government, which was issued by Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, is being studied with emphasis on the stress it laid upon bombing action, purely in reply to German use of such methods.

"The restrictions which His Majesty's Government have imposed on their forces were based on the condition of similar restraint being observed by their opponents," Lord Halifax told the House of Lords.

"His Majesty's Government must hold themselves completely free, if such restraint is not in fact observed, to take such action as they may deem appropriate."

Roofs of London

Wide World

'Bomb Proofing' Buildings

Office workers and others help to protect Unilever House, Blackfriars. St. Paul's Cathedral looms over horizon in the background.

Britain Demands Curbs on War Profiteering

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 14 — While prices in Britain for such vital foodstuffs as butter, eggs, and potatoes have now been fixed, a growing volume of protests is heard against profiteering in many other commodities of national importance.

"At this moment plunder is going on on a large scale," Mr. Arthur Greenwood, the Acting Labor Leader, told the House of Commons yesterday, adding that the British people and the nation as a whole were being exploited by profiteers. Particularly he deplored profittering in the key machine tool industry, which he described as "a national crime." Frequent protests are also being raised against profiteering on sandbags, which are in such demand.

In support of these allegations against the machine tool industry, one salesman from the United States in this line reported that as a result of the urgent drive by British factories to re-equip workshops he is doing ten times his normal business and making "terrific profits."

Control Demanded

Immediate drastic action to end war profiteering and for the complete Government control for all key, and especially, armament industries were demanded by both Mr. Greenwood and Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader in the Commons. Even leaders of industry of different political views from his own, Mr. Greenwood said, had agreed on the need for such control. Furthermore, he insisted, trade unions must have equality in direction of policy and must not be treated as the "poor relation" of industry.

Without trade union equality with the State and employers in the direction of industrial policy, it is claimed by Labor and Opposition Liberals, Britain may be faced with a crisis like the shell shortage of the last war and it is pointed out that the munition requirements of the present war will far outrun the World War.

The Government's answer to the Opposition and to some anxious members of its own Party on the issue of arms profits is that far-reaching legislation already nas been introduced in the form of an arms profiteering duty which provides a 60 per cent tax on all armament turnovers of £200,000 and more in the emergency powers bill which enables the Government to fix prices. Repeated assurances also are given by the Government that the situation is being carefully watched and that further curbs on excess profits are slated in the new war budget expected shortly.

Warning to Profiteers

Meanwhile warnings to firms suspected of profiteering are being issued. Sir Warren Fisher, Northwestern Regional Commissioner, in a letter to the Manchester Town Clerk said that appropriate action will be aken against firms which have not a satisfactory explanation for the increased charges.

Among prices now fixed are potatoes at one penny a pound retail, growers will receive from £3.5s to £4.10s a ton. Butter prices are raised about one penny a pound because full cargoes from abroad have been interrupted; the retail price is now fixed between 1s. 5d. and 1s. 7d. The retail price of English and Irish quality eggs is fixed at two pence half penny each, scaling down to a penny farthing for low-grade imported eggs.

A rise in the cost of all forms of clothing is predicted by the Men's Wear Council as soon as stocks now held by retailers are cleared. The reasons given are the increased costs due to compulsory war risks insurance, the cost of compulsory air raid precautions, the rise in the price of raw maerials, transportation, labor, and the preferential supplying of materials to the fighting services.

More difficult to explain is the fact that the price of sandbags to the public has been trebled in some cases in the past two weeks. Local authorities have been buying sandbags at three pence; private buyers are now having to pay as much as nine pence each. The explanation of one big sandbag manufacturer was that speculators bought up the stock now selling at tremendous profit. It is to prevent such evasion of anti-profiteering measures that the Opposition is directing its determined campaign.

World Safety Congress In Rome Is Postponed

ROME (AP) — The International Safety Congress, scheduled to meet in Rome and Milan next month, has been postponed until 1942.

Mexico Neutral but Labor Backs Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Neutrality of Mexico for the duration of the war has been officially declared in a proclamation by President Cardenas who added that this nation will co-operate in any efforts toward re-establishment of peace or the limitation of hostilities. The Confederation of Mexican Labor (C. T. M.) simultaneously abandoned a neutral stand, declaring its support for the democratic allies and its opposition to Germany.

Both statements are of primary importance because of the geographical location of Mexico, with ports on both the Atlantic and the Pacific, and because of the Nation's importance as a producer of essential war materials. The strategic value of these ports has already become apparent with the refuge being given to German boats, suddenly ordered to seek safety here from British and French naval forces.

All German boats in Caribbean or Central American waters were ordered into Mexican ports by the German admiralty, indicating a previous understanding with the Mexican government and assurance of safety here. Arrival of German boats in Pacific ports is momentarily expected. Such friendly shelter recalls the active part which Germany played in Mexico during the last war when the Carranza Government was pro-German and when anti-United States agitation grew to alarming proportions.

Warning by C. T. M.

In view of the known pro-Nazi sympathies existing in conservative groups here the warning of the C. T. M. to its members assumes major significance. Mexico, said Vicente Lombardo Toledano, General Secretary of the C. T. M., is a ripe field for fascist espionage and counterrevolutionary activity originating in opposition to political parties. These elements, he averred, will take advantage of the war to work against the democracies and the Mexican Government.

Mexico will become the object of increasing international interest as the war continues, because of its role as a producer of war materials, he said. Because of this all workers must be on guard against attempts to sabotage transportation, mines, oil fields or factories making chemicals and explosives.

Members of the Confederation were instructed to watch particularly the activities of Germans, Japanese, Italians, and Spaniards, either resident or traveling here. Special areas to be watched are the borders with Guatemala and the United States and all ports and airports. The entire communications system, including highways, telephones and radio stations will also be the subject of special vigilance and any suspicious activities connected with them are to be reported to the C. T. M.

Curbs on Strikes

Labor was warned at the same time to guard against attempts of Mexican reactionaries to provoke disorders, which could be attributed to Labor as unpatriotic acts. No strike may be called by any union until all means for peaceful settlement of disputes has been exhausted and then only with the consent of the National Council.

Recent reports of contraband arms being imported and distributed here by totalitarian agents working with the opposition political parties add seriousness to the warnings of the C. T. M. Unconfirmed reports are also current of submarine and air bases operated by Germans along both the Gulf of Mexico and Pacific ports. In all cases these are reported to be located in almost unknown regions along the undeveloped coastlines, which makes their detection difficult. That there are submarines operating in Caribbean and Central American waters is known and their supply bases are yet to be revealed.

A sharp distinction should be made here between the official Government attitude and that represented by the agitators. The Mexican Government, throughout the Cardenas regime, has aggressively supported both here and at Geneva all democratic nations and principles. Its representatives work unceasingly for a friendly relationship between the United States and Mexico, so long as such friendship does not deter nor confuse the nationalistic program of "Mexico for the Mexicans."

It is true that Mexico has been selling the bulk of her oil to the totalitarian nations, and that since they became its best customers it has ceased its official attacks upon them. This has seriously affected United States trade here, but it came about after President Cardenas twice announced after the expropriation that Mexico would continue to sell its oil only to the democratic nations, and the democratic nations refused to buy. No choice was left but to sell to Germany and Italy but the new trade affiliation does not imply any political harmony.

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How to Avoid Friction at Sea Is Studied by U. S. and Britain

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Quiet conversations are under way between the United States and Great Britain to eliminate—in advance—as many as possible of the maritime causes of friction that arose between them in the World War.

Officials hope thereby to save themselves the preparation of such a constant stream of protests as went from Washington to London in the first two years of the last war. They also want to avoid the widespread criticism that welled up against Great Britain in Congress and among the people in 1915-16.

They are acting on the thought of President Wilson, expressed at the end of 1914 as this government became exasperated by repeated British actions against American commerce. Mr. Wilson said he believed it should be possible for two governments "so genuinely friendly and so nearly of one mind with regard to the principles involved" to agree upon methods "by which good faith and entire compliance with the proper restrictions of a time of war and of national defense" could be achieved.

Nearer Than in 1914

If anything, the two governments seem to be today even more than in 1914, "genuinely friendly" and "nearly of one mind with regard to the principles involved." There is apparent among official Washington a desire to assure in advance that that friendship should not be impaired.

The points of possible collision are much the same as those which produced so much sweat on the diplomatic brow in the World War For instance:

The United States admitted the right of Great Britain to search American ships if they were suspected of carrying contraband to Germany. But it insisted the search should be made on the high seas and if the vessel's cargo and its papers were found in order, it should be permitted to proceed. Great Britain instead hauled American ships into British ports, searched them there, delayed the ships and charged them port, wharfage, warehouse and other fees. Already reports have arrived that American ships have been taken during the last several days into British ports for examination.

The State Department said the destination of a ship's cargo should be determined from the ship's papers, but the British detained American ships while searching for other evidence which might throw a different light on the destination of the cargo.

Other Points of Protest

The Department sharply objected to the use of the American flag by British merchantmen in order to escape attack by German submarines and raiders.

Secretary of State Bryan refused to concede Britain's right to institute a blockade of German shores hundreds of miles out at sea.

Secretary of State Lansing viewed "with surprise and concern" Britain's action in giving her Prize Court jurisdiction over American shipping. He protested Britain's interference with American mails and would not consent to Britain's placing some American firms on her blacklist.

It is not yet known what working agreement can be arrived at with Great Britain and France to remove causes of friction. Its principal point, however, will probably take the form of some examination of cargo by United States authorities before ships leave American ports. The nature of the cargo and its destination may thus be certified by American officials and a document bearing this information consigned to the ship's captain. If he is stopped by a British warship, he can exhibit the document as proof of what he carries and where it's going.

The other side of the agreement would call for British warships to honor this special document and permit the American ship to proceed if the paper showed it was bound for a neutral port with a cargo avowedly destined solely for the neutral, or even if bound to a German port with no contraband aboard.

Battle for Trade Waged in Balkans

BUDAPEST, Sept. 14 (AP)—Europe's warring powers are engaged in a trade struggle for vital supplies from the southeastern corner of the continent.

Britain's blockade of German ports, threatening to cut off the flow of materials from overseas, and German attacks on British shipping have put three questions to the neutral nations of the southeast. They are whether to:

1. Fulfill old German contracts, or enter into new contracts to ship goods to the Reich with the possibility they never may be paid.
2. Sell to Britain and France for gold.
3. Accept offers from Rome to barter their products for Italian goods.

Germany's Demands

How to answer these questions was reported reliably to have been the main issue at a conference of railroad officials from Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Bulgaria at Belgrade. There a list of German demands was said to have been read.

Germans were insistent that all old contracts be kept, and all normal trade channels with the Reich be kept open.

French and British buyers appeared with large orders for grain, metals, and other wartime necessities, for which they offered to pay in gold.

Reaction of southeastern nations to these rival trade demands appeared divided. The first concrete answer, however, came with the announcement in Bucharest that large quantities of ecreals had been sold to British, French, and Netherlands importers. The sales sent prices upwards in some cases as much as 50 per cent.

Yugoslavia also took a stand with the announcement that if Germany wishes goods it must send freight cars and pay in gold.

Oil Is Greatest Need

What the situation means to Germany is indicated by recent import statistics. One of the Reich's prime wartime needs is oil, but if the blockade cuts off overseas sources, Germany must look to Rumania, the only big oil-producing neutral on the continent, for its supply.

Germany's peacetime oil imports totaled about 4,095,000 metric tons annually. War needs are estimated at 8,000,000 tons, yet Rumania has been exporting only 5,577,000 tons, and that figure constantly is decreasing.

Other goods that Germany wants from this area include beef, pork, corn, milk, eggs, butter, cheese, iron ore, copper, lead, and antimony. Total output of these products in Southeastern Europe, however, could not meet Germany's peacetime needs, much less its wartime demands.

Possibility of War

The question of what Germany may do to head off enemy attempts to corner the meager flow of supplies from the southeastern nations is considered vital here, because upon it may depend the question whether war comes to this area.

Meanwhile war threatens to loosen Germany's economic hold on Southeastern Europe, giving Italy a chance to turn the tables on its Axis partner in their old contest for markets.

Although bound by political and military ties, Italy and Germany have fought for a $500,000,000 import business in this section of the continent. But it was a fight in which victory—about 50 per cent of that trade—went to Berlin.

Premier Benito Mussolini's Ethiopian campaign and the resultant economic sanctions against him by other powers gave Adolf Hitler's traveling salesmen the opportunity to get the lion's share of the rich business of Hungary, Yugoslavia, Greece, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Turkey four years ago.

Clear for Italy

The present war, by putting a stop to exports from Germany to this section, gives Signor Mussolini's drummers virtually a clear field.

Although Germany has bought more than it has sold in this area, its trade policy has been one of barter—trading armaments and machinery for oil, tobacco, and agricultural products.

But now Germany no longer can help rearm Southeastern Europe, and it also needs all its own steel and machinery. It naturally wants, more than ever, the products of this section as war supplies. But the only way it can pay is in credits, and they are not wanted here.

Meanwhile, Italy, as long as it remains neutral, is in a position to scoop up this trade. It has need of most of the goods Germany has been buying from the little nations and can pay in goods similar to those which the nations have been getting from Germany.

Evidence of the reaction of Southern Europe to this new situation is seen daily in all six countries. For example, Turkey just announced it would not renew its trade agreement with Germany which expired Aug. 31. Nearly all the small nations have announced a neutrality stand, but added that they are ready to ship to all old customers capable of carrying on trade relations.

Economic observers see in these announcements an open bid to neutral Italy to send salesmen and buyers and make trade agreements.

End to Domination

While concerned with the loss of German business, economists of the little nations express relief that German domination of Southeastern Europe thus may be ended. Politicians repeatedly have pointed out the danger of economic ties binding these small nations to Germany, which through them was getting control of a whole corner of Europe.

Frequently complaints also have come that Germany was charging more than the world price for goods bartered; that out-of-date armaments and machinery were sold here; and that Germany discouraged attempts of the smaller nations to develop industries which would compete with similar German concerns.

In Hungary, where the Government has taken strong methods to check Nazi parties, 48 per cent of all imports come from Germany and 50 per cent of exports go there. In Rumania, which has fought what some of its statesmen call "too close commercial ties with Germany," 48 per cent of imports are German and 35 per cent of exports go there. The figures for Yugoslavia are, imports, 59 per cent; exports, 49 per cent.

In Bulgaria, which sells most of its main crop, tobacco, to Germany, 57 per cent of imports are German goods and 49 per cent of exports go to the Reich. Figures for Greece are, German imports, 31 per cent; exports to Germany, 43 per cent; Turkey, imports 51 per cent; exports, 47 per cent.

Political Effects

As a result of the great spurt in trade with Germany in recent years, the small nations now find that with Germany at war and unable to ship them goods, they have millions of dollars of unusable German credit and say they are unwilling to increase this credit by shipping more to Germany.

If Italy remains neutral and takes the place of Germany in the economic picture, the change may have a profound effect on the political and military attitude of the Southeastern European nations.

The only fear in diplomatic circles was that Germany's need for Southeastern Europe's wheat, oil, and other products would be so great that it might be tempted to forceful steps to get them.

Hungary Reaffirms Its Neutrality Stand

By the Associated Press

Budapest, Sept. 14

Hungary's Premier, Count Paul Teleki, apparently referring to public speculation on his Nation's territorial claims on Rumania, declared yesterday that Hungary could not enter into "adventures" while in its present "difficult geographic position."

Addressing members of his Government Party, Count Teleki stressed his Nation's determination to remain neutral in the Euroean war. Then he said:

"Hungary cannot be rash under pressure of the moment."

On the European war, he said, "Germany and the warring nations in general consider it in their interest to have peace and quiet and productive work in the Danube basin."

He said, "Hungary governs herself," and asserted, "I must expressly point out that we serve only Hungarian interests."

Berlin Denies Eye on Americas

BERLIN, Sept. 14 (AP)—British charges that Germany was trying or intended trying to find submarine bases in Central and South America were denounced in a communiqué today as a "clumsy attempt to create panic among Latin-American nations."

The communiqué, issued through DNB, German official news agency, referred to the British Ministry of Information as the "misinformation ministry."

(The Ministry last night said the British Government had "reason to believe the enemy may attempt to establish submarine and air bases on the coasts of South and Central America.")

The German communiqué said that the British statement "can not be considered as other than an attempt to poison the good, confidential relations between Germany and Latin-American nations and as a conscious step to mislead the American public.

"It must be stated once again that Germany has no political or military ambitions of any nature in North, Central or South America."

Foreign Bases Barred

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 14 (AP)—Government spokesmen in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay declared emphatically today "every necessary step" has been taken to prevent either side in the European war from establishing air or naval bases on the South American Atlantic coast.

The assertions followed upon an announcement from London that Germany might attempt to base operations here.

The navies of Argentina and Brazil are patroling the coastline vigilantly for any sign of violation of their neutrality. Uruguay promised a close watch.

Czechs Attend Fair In Prague-Oklahoma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Okla.—While relatives and friends in Czechoslovakia were watching events in Europe, a group of Czechs in another Prague joined fellow Americans here recently in putting on one of the State's best community agricultural fairs.

Businessmen of Prague raised $1,000 for a premium list. Some 404 exhibitors entered more than 1,200 items and 309 head of livestock Last year, only 249 persons participated in the first event, arranged for anyone in a trade area which skirts the fringe of four counties.

J. J. Ladra is president, and Charles Klabzuba is vice-president of the fair board.

Germany to Indemnify Netherlands for Plane

THE HAGUE (AP)—The German envoy to the Hague, Count Zech von Burkersroda, told Netherlands Foreign Minister Eelco N. van Kleffens Sept. 14 the German Government would pay indemnity for a Netherlands naval plane shot down off the North Sea coast.

[Berlin accounts of the shooting yesterday said it was a case of mistaken identity.]

Netherlands officials said the plane was shot down in Netherlands territorial waters. The fliers were rescued by a German warplane and landed at the German Island of Norderney.

British Release Liner

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The British Admiralty officially announced today that the eastbound liner Nieuw Amsterdam was examined for contraband and released yesterday.

Due to the examination incident and other difficulties the liner omitted any call at Southampton or Plymouth. Passengers wishing to come to Britain therefore will have to come via Rotterdam.

The westbound sailing originally scheduled from Rotterdam has been postponed at least 24 hours, but agents said they expected normal calls from British ports westbound by Sept. 16 or 17.

Moving of British Troops to France Disproved Hitler

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The movement of a British expeditionary force to France was described today by the military correspondent of the Yorkshire Post as a "triumph of determined organization."

"The provision of vessels was the great problem with a modern army which is 30 times heavier in bulk weight owing to mechanization," the correspondent wrote. "Here the shipping companies and the mercantile marine played their part by dismantling their ships' hold to take the giant machines . . ."

"German calculations up to a year ago were that even if the short Channel crossing might not be preventable it was possible to make long sea transportation a dangerous hazard and that submarines and aircraft could prevent overseas possessions from being reinforced with speed," he added.

"We countered that by placing our overseas forces in accessible positions during the months of peace and so limited transportation to the troops destined for France."

This was an obvious reference to the official announcements of August in which the British, using India as a reservoir for men, made certain dispositions of reinforcements for Singapore and Egypt.

Returning to the subject of the movement of the expeditionary force to France, the correspondent continued:

"As far as is known the enemy gleaned no knowledge of the long columns that passed in recent nights through the dark country lanes to British harbors. As the heavy columns arrived . . . dockers made short work of stowing armored fighting vehicles on shipboard. Steam was up and the ships were quickly away shadowed by the escorts of the Royal Navy.

"Brigade after brigade, division after division, were thus transported. The work went on and some idea of the enormous nature of the task may be gathered from the fact that a division with its vehicles on a single road stretches for 20 miles."

One correspondent at a port in the south of England estimated that at one time three trains arrived each hour, day and night from the interior of England for the dispatch of those troops which did not come to the embarkation point overland.

The Manchester Guardian today gave conspicuous attention to the problem of adequate munitions for Britain's war effort.

Germany Claims Roosevelt Unfair

BERLIN, Sept. 14 (AP)—A commentary which usually presents the German Foreign Office opinion today attributed to President Roosevelt, in his interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, an attitude "unfair and unchivalrous, to say nothing of being unneutral."

The comment on President Roosevelt's attitude appeared in Deutsche Diplomatisch - Politische Korrespondenz. Canada's declaration of war, it said, placed the President in an "awkward" position.

Korrespondenz also referred to the President's Kingston, Ontario, speech of last year in which he said the United States would not "stand idly by" if Canada were threatened.

The commentary observed that Mr. Roosevelt, in effect, was saying that Canada may attack a European power but that power may not strike back at Canada.

The commentary argued that impartial application of the Monroe Doctrine would impose on the United States the responsibility of seeing that American countries do not attack non-American countries if the United States expects the rest of the world to keep hands off the Western Hemisphere.

Germany, however, has no interest in changing the sovereignty of any American territory, "most certainly not to its own benefit," Korrespondenz declared.

Oregon Liquor Head Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — Every "degree of firmness" will be used in administration of the Knox law—Oregon's liquor control act—it was indicated here recently by Joseph J. Hague, shortly after his appointment to the post of administrator of the State's liquor monopoly.

Italy Denies Owning Bremen; Secrecy for British Ships

ROME, Sept. 14 (AP)—It was authoritatively denied last night that Italy has acquired or intends to acquire the German liner Bremen.

A Rotterdam newspaper had asserted that the Bremen, which sailed from New York Aug. 30 and has not been officially reported since, had become an Italian ship and was bound for an Italian port.

Ship Messages Censored

By the Associated Press

Great Britain tightened her anti-submarine campaign yesterday by drastically limiting the substance of messages from ships at sea to points in the British Empire.

The Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company in New York reported it received a stringent order indicating that England was extending protection of her ships by shrouding their movements.

The regulation ordered deletion of dates or points of arrival and departure of ships from all messages sent to British points, adding that inclusion of such data would be "at the sender's risk."

Communications men interpreted the order as indicating the British were working at top speed to meet Germany's undersea thrust against British shipping.

Great Britain's tightened control of the North Atlantic faced both neutrals and belligerents with increased shipping difficulties.

France also quickened her efforts to clear the seas, reporting yesterday in a communiqué that French naval forces "reacted vigorously against enemy submarines." French sources reported that 25 of 58 German submarines were in the seas, and described Allied defenses against them as satisfactorily begun.

Freighter Crew Rescued

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—The crew of the British freighter Vancouver City, torpedoed early today off the South Coast of Ireland, was rescued by a Netherlands tanker and an airplane, the U. S. liner President Roosevelt radioed today.

"Crew picked up by Dutch tanker assisted by airplane. Resuming course," the message said.

The President Roosevelt proceeded to the recue from a point 52 miles away after the freighter sent out a "come rescue" message.

The 4,955-ton vessel en route from Colon in the Canal Zone to England, was owned by the Reardon Smith Line, Ltd., and was in the England-South Pacific trade.

U-Boat Captain Courteous

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Capt. Thomas Georgeson, whose British freighter Winkleigh was torpedoed off the Irish coast, said today upon arrival on the Holland-American liner Statendam that the submarine captain "was very fair, considering our nations were at war."

Captain Georgeson, who was on a boat torpedoed by the Germans in the World War, and the 36 members of his crew, including Philip Lewis, young cabin boy of Victoria, B. C., were picked up by the Statendam six hours after the Winkleigh sank.

The Captain told this story of the torpedoing:

"We sighted the submarine first when it was four or five miles away. We made no attempt to get away because we realized we didn't have a chance. When the submarine drew up to within several hundred feet, I saw a small signal flag. Then it fired one shot over our ship. I ordered the engines stopped and the crew to assemble on deck. The submarine signalled for me to come aboard it.

"The Captain, who spoke broken English, looked over my papers and kept one or two to certify that he had sunk our ship. Then he told me to get my men into the life boats."

Captain Georgeson said he knew exactly where he was and that he was "certain we could reach land or be picked up by ships which I knew were in the vicinity."

He and the crew had time to get only a few belongings, but the life boats were "fully provisioned because we were afraid something like this would happen."

Norman Nash, Fourth Engineer, also said the submarine Captain "was very fair in giving us time to get away safely."

U. S. Liner on Rescue Dash

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—The United States Liner Manhattan today radioed she had turned from her course to rescue the crew of the British tanker British Influence.

No position was given for the tanker.

The British Influence, a ship of 8,431gross tons owned by the British Tanker Company, Ltd., was in the India-England trade. Her home port is London.

Commodore A. B. Randall, master of the Manhattan which left New York Saturday, did not give further details in his first message, nor did he say what had happened to the tanker.

Crew of British Ship Saved

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Ropner Shipping Company announced today that a message from its 4,869-ton steamer Firby, which was torpedoed, said the crew had landed safely.

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Polish Armies in Desperate Plight

BUDAPEST, Sept. 14 (AP)—Heavy autumn rains for which all Poland has been hoping to hamper Germany's motorized forces were reported today to have begun falling in the vicinity of Warsaw during the night.

The Warsaw correspondent of the Pesti Hirlap wrote that there was much rejoicing among people in the besieged city.

By the Associated Press

The position of Poland's badly hammered armies today must be described advisedly as desperate.

The Polish main line of defense, which roughly bisects the country from north to south and depends greatly for its strength on the Vistula River and its tributaries, appeared from incomplete and sometimes contradictory claims to be crumbling in several vital spots.

This is the strategic line upon which the Poles have been banking chiefly to stem the onrush of the Germans.

The epic defense of Warsaw was continuing after a solid week of battle with an advancing force which was well-night overwhelming in all departments.

But the Germans announced that they had swept down on the east side of the capital and surrounded the beleaguered city. This would mean a smashing of the Polish defenses to the northeast.

Lemberg Area in Peril

The line also was reported penetrated some 70 miles southeast of Warsaw on the Vistula near Deblin and 45 miles below that point in the Krasnik region, while the German drive in the Lwow (Lemberg) area was proceeding like a steam roller.

An Associated Press war correspondent reported yesterday from Lwow that "so fast is the German advance moving that none can tell where it will be at the end of the afternoon. Behind the front conditions are chaotic."

The plight of the Poles in this region would seem reminiscent of the great German push against the British front in the World War in the spring of 1918. There was one time when the Germans were coming through so fast on the Somme that even the British General Headquarters couldn't keep track of its retreating troops at all times.

Poland Completes Rich Grain Harvest

By the Associated Press

Lwow, Poland (by courier to Rumanian frontier), Sept. 14

Poland finally has completed harvesting and has stored away about 500,000,000 bushels of grain to feed its besieged people—or the German Army if the Nazis continue to sweep across the country.

Poland is one of Europe's major producers of rye and oats, a large grower of wheat and some corn and barley.

Its normal potato crop is about 1,000,000,000 bushels.

The defense of Lwow is of vital importance. Not only is it of great strategic value, but it is the gateway to Rumania and thus the lifeline of Poland which has been banking on getting supplies from its neighbor.

Lwow a Giant Torch

Lwow, bombed from the air for 14 days and battered by artillery during the past week, is a giant torch. A red glow, cast over the city by flames from burning oil refineries, makes a grim mockery of air raid precautions.

Other fires are burning in many sections of the city. Shattered aqueducts have emptied the reservoir from which Lwow draws its water supply and efforts to quench the flames with sand are pitifully ineffectual. There is an acute food shortage.

All railroad junction terminals in the city have been wrecked by bombs, disrupting train travel. As fast as the Poles can repair vital rail lines they are destroyed by German bombers. Many passenger trains derailed by the bombs lie along the tracks.

Not only military caravans but private cars have been machine-gunned from the air as well as bombed.

War Picture of Warsaw

A picture of Warsaw under land and air bombardment "which destroyed half the city" was given over the Warsaw radio last night by Capt. Wladyslaw Polenski of the Polish Air Corps.

"The Germans constantly are bombarding the capital from planes and with heavy guns," he said.

"The Praga District is in ruins. A few days ago citizens still were there cheering as the first German plane crashed in flames. Now everything is in ruins.

"Germans first used incendiary bombs, then shelled and machine-gunned panicky crowds who had taken refuge in fields outside the city limits.

"Many people were killed inside churches where they had sought safety. Others died in cemeteries where tombstones were smashed and bodies scattered about."

"People appear in tattered clothes looking for their dead. It is a heartbreaking sight.

"They ask me, what's new on the front?' they who have lost their homes and families forget all for their country.

"'Don't yield even a furrow of our sacred Polish soil!' these bereaved women, children and old men exclaimed."

Major Starzynski, Mayor of Warsaw, delivered his daily appeal to the populace of the besieged capital to remain steadfast.

"New barbarism instead of the old chivalrous spirit characterizes war today," he said.

Dispersed German Bombers

Warsaw dispatches forwarded by the Polish Telegraph Agency via Stockholm said: "Anti-aircraft artillery dispersed German bombers who attacked the city yesterday 14 times. It added that a German tank which succeeded in penetrating one of Warsaw's suburbs was captured and disarmed by the civilian defenders, mostly women and children.

Budapest dispatches said that: Eleven Polish officials, headed by Eugene Kwiatkowski, Vice Premier and Finance Minister, were reported to have crossed the Southern Polish border into Rumania.

One of the party was identified as the head of the Polszka Bank (Bank of Poland).

A German communiqué, issued in Berlin claimed: Surrender of the Polish port of Gdynia after a two-weeks' siege.

The communiqué telling of fall of Gdynia, which had been cut off almost since the outbreak of hostilities Sept. 1, said German troops entered the city at 10:15 a. m. (4:15 a. m., E. S. T.)

"The Polish commandant surrendered the city," it continued "North of Gdynia, fighting is still going on."

What Germans Claim

The German supreme army command issued the following communiqué:

"Operations in southern Poland now are meeting with little resistance, and our army is quickly gaining ground eastward. The Lublin-Lwow road was reached near Rawa-Ruska and Tomaszow by strong forces. The Vistula north of Sandomierz was crossed at several points.

"As a temporary result of a destructive battle near Radom, 60,000 prisoners were taken, among whom were many generals, and 143 canon and 38 armored cars.

"A comprehensive attack on encircled Polish divisions around Kutno is progressing.

"The 18th Polish Division, including the Divisional General Staff, surrendered yesterday north of Ostrow-Mazowieka. Six thousand prisoners and 30 cannon were captured.

"Forces assigned to take Brzesc (Brest Litowsk) are rapidly approaching the city.

"The ring around the Polish capital was closed yesterday in the east. Also German troops, proceeding east of Modlin across the Narew River, are now approaching the city from the northwest. Some sections of the German forces which advanced via the Warsaw-Siedlce Road have turned and are headed southwest and west.

"Ossowiec, last of the Polish frontier fortifications, was taken yesterday by East Prussian troops. Despite unfavorable weather the air-force successfully attacked the eastern outskirts of Warsaw and Polish connecting roads lying further back. Two enemy planes were shot down.

"In the west, stronger French forces than hitherto advanced toward our outposts in that section of German territory which protrudes from the western fortifications toward France between Saarbruecken and Hornbach. They were stopped by mine fields and German defense fire."

British Join French Front

By the Associated Press

In the western theater there has been little change. The French continue to maneuver for what presumably presages an attack on the Siegfried Line proper. The Germans are turning their heavy artillery on the French.

The really outstanding news from this front was the announcement that several hundred thousand British troops had been landed safely in France and were on their way to the fighting line.

Reports from the Luxemburg frontier said the Germans had blown up the bridge on the railway between Metz, France, and Trier, Germany, which crosses the Moselle River near the Luxemburg village of Schengen. Observers attributed this to German fears of a French offensive in this region.

Two powerful French army forces were reported to be folding like wings on the German city of Saarbruecken.

More troops were engaged in the drive on the rich center of the Saar Mining Basin, according to reports reaching Switzerland, than in any action since the war began.

The accurate marksmanship of Maginot Line gunners who for years had been taught the exact range of main objectives on the other side of the frontier shattered railroads at many points.

The French laid down barrages on rail lines and highways leading into Saarbruecken and at the great Tiller Bluff overlooking the city on the south.

Germany Lists Contraband

BERLIN, Sept. 14 (AP)—The German Government last night published a contraband law which authoritative sources said was designed as a "defense measure against the English blockade."

Earlier Dienst aus Deutschland summed up Germany's position on the matter of neutral trade in five points.

First, Germany regards it as an essential part of economic neutrality that the normal volume of exchange and transit of goods continue. In this Germany considers she is backed by the League of Nations constitution.

Second, in accordince with this principle, Germany is ready, and has given assurances to that effect, to continue its normal exports to neutral nations and accept normal exports from those nations into Germany.

Third, Germany offers no objection against neutral nations continuing their normal exports, even to such countries as are in conflict with Germany.

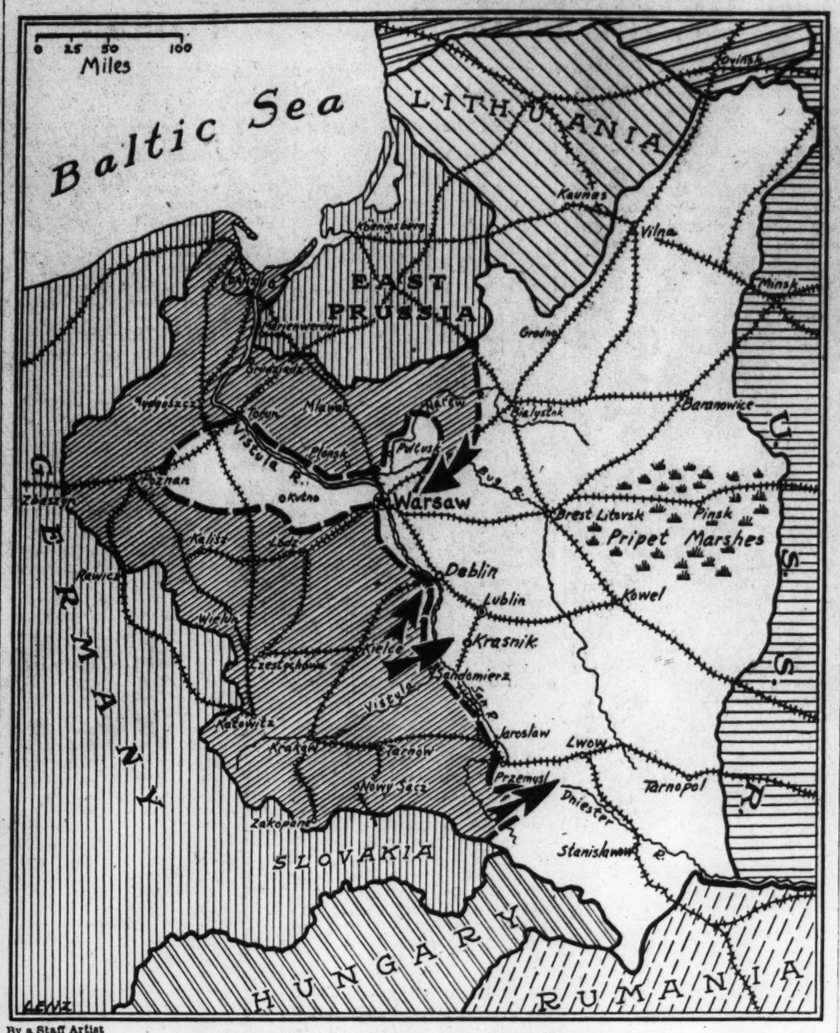
Fourth, she would regard as incompatible with economic neutrality any limitation or formal control which neutrals might permit other states to force on them.

Fifth, Germany is ready to enter into negotiations looking toward bilateral agreements with neutral countries to adjust the normal exchange of goods in the new circumstances which have arisen.

The German list of contraband goods, if intended for enemy territory or enemy forces, includes:

Weapons of all kinds, their parts or accessories; munitions and munitions parts; transport and communication equipment and parts; horses for riding and pulling loads; lubricants, fuel of all kinds; gold, silver, currency and debt documents; tools, instruments, machines and materials used to make or to use such products.

German Advance in East



By a Staff Artist

Heavy Arrows Indicate German Movement

The two major drives are in the direction of Lwow (Lemberg) from the southwest and an encircling movement from the northeast directed against Warsaw.

Poles Accuse Reich Of Civil Bombing

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 14

The Polish Embassy stated last night that up to Sept. 3, the day on which Britain and France entered the war, German planes had bombed 30 cities and open towns in Poland.

Casualties among civilians, women, and children totaled more than 1,500 killed between Sept. 2 and 3, the Embassy added.

Since then, scores of Polish towns and villages have been raided and suffered grievously from deliberate bombing."

Pope to Continue Efforts for Peace

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Vatican City (AP)—Pope Pius XII told the new Belgian Ambassador to the Holy See today that he would continue to seek every occasion to conclude "a peace honorable to everyone."

The Pontiff declared this to be his intention in an address replying to Ambassador Adrien Nieven-huys after receiving the latter's credentials.

Rumania Repaints Busses As Air Raid Precautions

BUCHAREST (AP)—The Rumanian Air Ministry has ordered all motor busses and trolley cars, which now are a bright yellow, to be repainted ash-gray as a protection against air raids.

More of Athenia Survivors Arrive in N. Y. on British Ship

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Survivors of Donaldson liner Athenia, torpedoed by a submarine off the coast of Hebrides, arrived in New York yesterday on the British steamer Vandyck, carrying 481 passengers, including 245 Americans.

Completing a zig-zag course across the Atlantic from Liverpool, the Vandyck carried a consignment of gold, the amount of which was undisclosed.

Damon Boynton, Cornell agriculture professor who fled from the dinner table on the Athenia to a lifeboat after "a muffled explosion," and drifted all night, said that with the dawn there appeared two British destroyers.

Taken aboard one of them, the Electra, he was told by a crew member that the other destroyer had sunk the submarine, Professor Boynton said, "and I believe it."

"Those boys were right on the job, and with their submarine detector equipment probably located the submarine and dropped depth bombs," he said.

Went Looking for Submarine

"I was told the destroyers had reached us in the middle of the night, and after finding that we were all safe in lifeboats, or mostly all, went looking for the submarine while waiting for daylight to pick us up."

He said two other survivors told him they saw a periscope near the Athenia just before the blast.

Prof. Boynton was taken to England and caught the liner Cameronia which arrived today.

Not until yesterday did the tension lift, passengers said. Then the U. S. S. Quincy was sighted off the American coast. A purse of $1,500 was raised for the crew by the passengers.

More than 200 other survivors of the Athenia arrived in Halifax yesterday aboard the American freighter City of Flint. Reciting harrowing tales of the experience they encountered on the Athenia, the survivors were hurried home. A special train from Montreal, equipped with hospital facilities, departed at 4:12 p. m. (EST) and others reboarded the City of Flint for a slower trip to American ports. A few left by automobile, at least two flew to New England, and one passenger accepted passage on an American Coast Guard Cutter for New York.

The Red Cross gave "pocket money" today to 110 survivors. There was plenty of "free clothing," and "free food" as well, but few were hungry.

30 Americans Lost on Athenia

Meanwhile, in London, United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy said today the list of "Americans known missing," now placed at 30 by London shipping circles, in the liner Athenia sinking probably would be issued from Washington.

The London shipping figure was considerably higher than first estimates. (The last report of the total number missing was 128 Americans and foreigners. This was given on Sept. 7.)

The American Ambassador said a rigidly checked list of those proved to be on the sailing list and not on any survivor list already had been sent to Washington.

Mr. Kennedy emphasized difficulties of checking passenger and survivor lists and said "about eight or ten names still are doubtful."

The American steamship Grizaba was to pick up Athenia survivors for return to America, Mr. Kennedy said, adding: "We were promised five ships, but as far as I can learn none of them has sailed yet."

Roar of Bombs and Shells Described by Writer at Lwow

By a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press

LWOW, Poland (Delayed) — Most of the Polish Air Force—or what remains of it—has been stationed near the Rumanian frontier in the hope of fighting off German attempts to smash Poland's lifeline railway bringing oil and other supplies from Rumania.

Poles are praying for rain to bog down Germany's motorized armies and hamper warplanes, but the weather continues clear and sunny. It is the sort of sky in which bombs, seen from afar, look like silver darts. They seem to float lazily down to earth. But close at hand, here in Lwow, it is different.

Refineries Bombed

German bombers are raining explosives on oil and alcohol refineries. The table quivers under my hand as the earth trembles. Outside there is the din of sirens, anti-aircraft batteries, and the thunder of bombardment on the edge of the city.

The Germans are using sharpnel bombs, it is said, and also some sort of concussion bombs. One of the latter dropped into a three-story building. The building collapsed as though the mortar had been pulled out from between the bricks.

Shrapnel bombs are used against concentrations of soldiers — and sometimes civilians are hit. Flying metal from the explosions may be fatal a block away from the blast.

The first bombardment of Lwow came on Sept. 1, just as Adolf Hitler was telling the Reichstag of his decision to go to war with Poland.

For the first 11 days there were on anti-aircraft guns here. The casualties were heavy. Since the guns have been set up there has been an average of more than a dozen fatalities a day. The drone of airplane motors and the crash of bombs awaken one in the morning and keep him from going to sleep at night.

Refugees Cheer

I came here on a train from Hungary—a passenger train, but it was made up of freight cars, flat ones at that. My seat was a soap box. Every few miles of the 150 we traveled the train stopped and took on a load of newly mobilized soldiers.

Passing us, on the southbound track, were crowded trains whose passengers laughed and called out to us. They had reason for cheer—they were refugees bound for Rumania and peace.

Our locomotive wheezed to a halt about 20 miles outside Lwow and the conductor pointed to flames lighting the night sky. "The station," he said. The train went on.

We walked several miles along a pitch-dark country road and then took an unlighted street car into the city. Next to me sat a little girl who said nothing. On her knees sat a parrot cage with a cackling bird inside.

The Polish warfront is in flux again after Poles momentarily stopped the Germans along the San and Vistula Rivers. The Polish stand has been broken by the Germans in four places as nearly as could be told from the fragmentary information reaching Lwow.

Water Shortage

One of the breaks is said to be 50 miles west of Lwow. Behind the Polish lines, here in Lwow at least, conditions are chaotic. Bombs have smashed the aqueduct and nearly 500,000 residents must draw water through old hand pumps.

Fires are burning in many parts of the city. Roads are filled with dusty refugees. Disregarding police orders, they have stampeded from their homes, trying to reach Rumania and safety.

The more fortunate refugees transport their belonging in carts drawn by horses. Some have bicycles. Roads are choked so as to hamper movement of military supplies.

Railway transport is virtually impossible by day because of the ever ready German bombers. Railways are repaired only to be bombed again.

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Wonders of Research: Little Motors

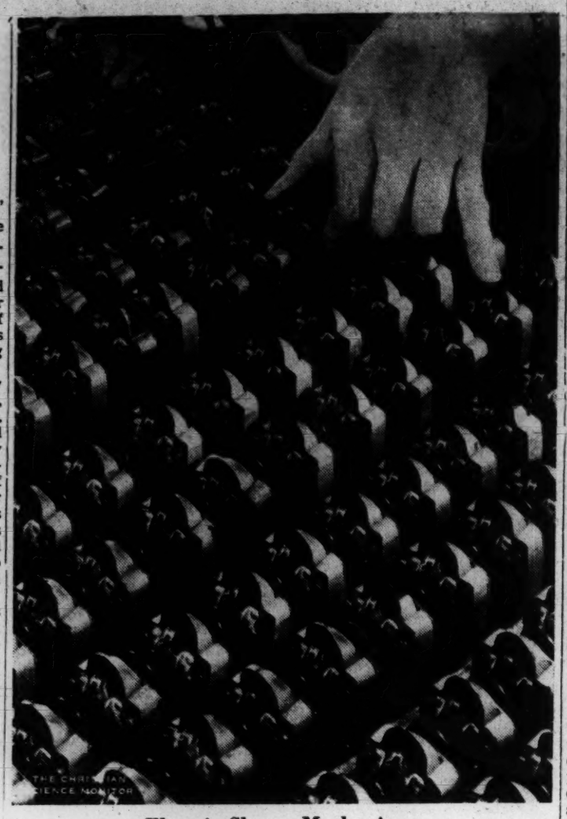
Small-scale skill in metal and gearing attained at manufacturing plants; Moon's source studied.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Motors for American chins" might well be the caption for the story of the tiniest mass production motor turned out by Westinghouse for the Remington-Rand dry shaver. It takes two days for each motor to run the gauntlet of assemblers, testers and inspectors before the final line-up for packing and shipping.

In each midget motor, scarcely larger than a man's thumb nail, there's so much Precison packed, even a natural science editor will spell it with a capital P. Tiny capacitors are soldered on the motors, to reduce the temperature of electric arcs and to help the motor run true. Trained human fingers guide the hair-fine wire as it whirls on a spindle to form the field coil of each motor. It takes 23 feet to make a coil for a 6-volt motor and 1,280 feet for a 220-volt.

The weight of each rotor is as carefully checked as that of a movie star, since balance is one of the greatest secrets of success in such tiny machines. Finally comes an anti-wobble check that records any movement or "end play" in the completed motor. It takes 103 major assembly parts to complete the ingredients of a good dry shave.



Electric Shaver Mechanisms

Talk about detail, almost as many parts are built into one of these midgets as into some big power engine.

* * *

Under the Pacific

Included in the submarine exploration program of the National Geographic expedition to the South Seas, starting next week, will be tests of the calidity of theories that hold the moon to be an earth-born satellite. Many maintain that the moon was torn from the Pacific and whirled out into space while the earth was still in a very plastic state. If this theory be true, then the bed of the Pacific ocean should have a very different character from the rest of the earth. Rocks that lie deep down near the earth's inner core in the Atlantic should be near the surface in the Pacific basin.

It is planned to set off a series of artificial earthquakes, to be picked up by microphone. These will give information as to the nature of the sediments on the ocean bottom. Prof. Maurice Ewing of Lehigh University will conduct the studies. Vibrations will be automatically recorded, and thus Dr. Ewing will be able to tell the age of the deposits.

* * *

Visiting Astronomers

Prof. P. Swings, Belgian astrophysicist who discovered the existence of iron in the nebulae of the universe, has been appointed a visiting faculty member of the University of Chicago. He also plans to work two months at the new McDonald Observatory in Texas, and four months at Yerkes Observatory, giving lectures on advanced astrophysical topics.

* * *

'Level' Is a Curve

The difference between "level" and "straight" proved a costly one to a Detroit manufacturer of auto safety glass recently. His equipment consists of a conveyor on which sheets of glass are carried from the drawing process at the furnace, through annealing ovens and under a row of grinding and polishing wheels.

The conveyor bed or table is 1,600 feet long, and great care was taken to make it perfectly level. The shafts of the grinding wheels were plumbed to a vertical position. But there was one thing the manufacturer forgot, and that's "waves" in it that distort vision.

It seems the earth is not flat. Hence the table, though level, was not straight. Actually it formed a slight arc with the center of the earth as a focal point. But now, with legs at either end that are longer than those in the middle, and with the table top straight, rather than level, the waves have vanished.

* * *

Cilician Backward Glance

Cilicia, St. Paul's homeland, is older than ancient Egypt, according to English archaeologists from the University of Liverpool. Settlements built 3,600 years or more before St. Paul was born have been uncovered. At that early date, Crete, Egypt, and Babylonia were in their infancy.

Not many miles from Tarsus is the mound at Merson in Cilicia, rising some 70 feet high and containing layer after layer of ruins Sixteen separate levels of human occupation have been recorded. As early as 6,000 B. C., Stone Age people settled at the site, learned how to polish stone tools and to become tillers of the soil and pottery makers.

Pan-American Conference On Neutrality and Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — South American neutrality has been pledged for the duration of the war in Europe, so far as this can be done by diplomatic consultations, which have already occurred, and is confirmed by the statements of individual Foreign Ministers. Only the deliberate aggressive action of a belligerant would end this neutrality, which is framed individually but subject to collective security under Pan-American peace maintenance machinery. At Panama Sept. 21, delegates of the American nations will meet to coordinate their neutrality measures.

It is admitted that neutrality can not be safeguarded by mere declaration, nor by legislation. It is remembered that the United States carefully prepared legislation to meet all war contingencies only to discover that it failed to work justly the first time its practicality was tested. There is also agreement with President Roosevelt's original declaration that isolation affords no protection.

Passiveness Inadequate

Southern opinion today recognizes that passive Pan-Americanism is inadequate for small Latin States which, however remote they may be from the seat of European war, are dependent on overseas trade. Any kind of neutrality involving isolation would be suicidal, it is argued.

To be absolutely neutral means trading with both warring sides or neither. The first is impossible, because the last war showed that one party can control world communications. An attempt to take the second course would mean the ruin of more than one country. In any case, the party which has the upper hand on the sea would be powerful enough to take what it wanted—especially ingredients for war—unless the Pan-American security arrangements were effective.

The majority of South Americans incline to what is called relative neutrality. This goes further than any "cash and carry" policy. It means that these Latin States will not join in any war and show no preference for either side. They will keep on trading with the side that keeps the sea routes open and turn a blind eye on infringements of their neutrality. When the war is over they may register their protests, but while it continues they do not intend to be deprived of any trade that is possible.

Minorities No Trouble

Their first reflection is, as was always anticipated, the relatively selfish one—thankfulness that this Continent is safe from the horrors of modern warfare. This feeling is also shared by the large foreign communities. The countries possessing large German and Italian racial blocs—Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, for example—have not the slightest doubt of the loyalty of their citizens. These hyphenates passed the last war test satisfactorily. South American States are also mindful of their own neutrality because they realize that, sooner or later, they must resume immigration on a large scale. Neutrality today is held essential to the successful assimilation of future arrivals, whatever their racial origin.

Hull to Speak Sept. 21

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Pan American Union announced today Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, would speak at the New York World's Fair Sept. 21, at the observance of the Fair's Pan-American Day.

It said Mr. Hull, who is Chairman of the Union's Governing Board, would be accompanied to New York by the ranking envoys of the twenty Latin-American republics, who compose that body.

Mr. Hull will receive a gold medal from the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission for his contribution "in promoting closer relations and better understanding between the United States and the republics of Latin America."

Brazil Names Group Head

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Brazilian Embassy was notified Sept. 13 that Ambassador Carlos Martins Pereira e Souza would head Brazil's delegation to the Inter-American Neutrality Conference opening in Panama Sept. 23.

Britain Cautions Care in Americas

LONDON (AP)—Official British belief that Germany may attempt to establish submarine and air bases in South and Central America was expressed Sept. 13.

In a brief communiqué, the Ministry of Information said:

"The Government has instructed His Majesty's representatives in those countries to invite the governments to which they are accredited to take all steps which may be necessary to prevent any breaches of their neutrality."

Gold Star Mother's Day

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt set Sept. 24 as Gold Star Mother's Day to commemorate American mothers who lost sons and daughters in the first World War.

War Hits Virgin Island French Working There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. THOMAS, V. I.—Estate owners and a large number of islanders here were disturbed when Cyril E. Daniel, the local French Consul published the French general mobilization calling national to the Colors. The reason for their regret is that more than 60 per cent of the agricultural workers and fishermen here are Frenchmen, and any reduction in the number of these will result in a shortage of agricultural products and fresh fish, thus increasing the already high cost of living.

By mid-week some 50 able bodied men from the colony of about 1200 had responded to the call. Half of this number were ready to sail immediately and left on the French Liner Saint Domingue for the French islands from where they will be sent to France.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday—Station WRUL and WRUW (formerly WIXAL):
Morning either 11.79mc. (25.4m), or 15.13mc. (19.8m), chimes radiocast (9:15 a. m.), services 9:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Evening Station WRUL, either 6.04mc (49.6m) or 11.73mc. (25.6m). Complete service starting with the chimes at 6 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Devotional Program, Third Sunday—beginning with October, WRUL, 11.73mc 25.6m.), 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 8 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Monitor Views the News

Station WRUL—
Mondays to Fridays, 2:30 p. m., 11.79mc. (25.4m.)
Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, 5 p. m., 11.79mc. (25.4m.).
Mondays and Fridays, 8 p. m., 6.04mc. (49.6m.).
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 10 p. m., 11.73mc. (25.6m.).

Geneva Compromises On Air Raid Blackout

GENEVA (AP) — Geneva's City Council battled furiously over the question of whether to light the city at night in view of the European war—but wound up with a compromise.

Champions of a complete blackout argued that it was better for belligerent airmen to see no city at all than a city they might think to be belligerent territory.

Defenders of the floodlight idea contended that since French border towns were darkened Geneva would be unmistakable if brilliantly lighted throughout each night.

For the present it was decided to compromise by having normal lights.

Hungary Demands Visas Now For All Countries

BUDAPEST (AP)—The Government announced Sept. 13 that, effective immediately, citizens of Germany, Switzerland and Liechtenstein would need visas for entrance into Hungary, and that the same rule would apply to citizens of all other countries beginning Friday. Previously, Hungary admitted citizens of a long list of nations without visas.

Richman Brothers Clothes

Gentlemen...do you want Style?

Then see Richman Brothers new fall models... the grandest, most complete display this city has ever known. Every authentic new style. The sparkling, colorful, broad-shouldered Hollywood model. The smart drape-blades. A distinctive new two-button suit for young business men of conservative taste. And a full line of special models for bankers, lawyers, mature business men. Perfect fit guaranteed.

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PITTSBURGH, PA. — ELMIRA, N. Y. — JOHNSTOWN, PA.
BUFFALO, N. Y. — JAMESTOWN, N. Y. — WILKES-BARRE, PA.
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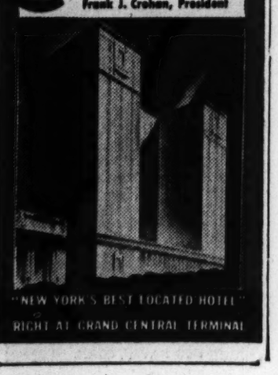
EXPRESS SUBWAY DIRECT TO WORLD'S FAIR FOR A NICKEL—FROM THE COMMODORE'S LOWER LOBBY

THE COMMODORE
Frank J. Graham, President



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Home Building Drop Indicated In Boston Area

Report on survey shows nearly 33 per cent decrease in 1938 from the figures of 1937.

Boston home building, for the second successive year, is moving at a slackened pace, despite the fall in cost to the lowest level in nine years, C. J. Ryan, Vice-President of Investors' Syndicate, 80 Federal Street, told Mid-Western States representatives of that organization at a staff gathering just concluded in Minneapolis.

A drop of $415.52 in per-person new housing cost, Mr. Ryan said, failed to stimulate the volume of residential construction in Boston, which was 32.73 per cent lower in 1938 than in 1937.

"Boston," said Mr. Ryan in commenting on home building in 28 Massachusetts cities, "provided new housing for 2,244 people during 1938, a decline of 1,092, or 32.73 per cent, from 1937, when residential construction cared for 3,336 people. From 1931 to 1938, inclusive, homes put up in Boston newly-sheltered 21,980 people.

Survey of 310 Cities

"Our company's housing survey of 310 cities, containing two fifths of the nation's population, shows that Boston ranked first in residential construction volume in the State and twenty-ninth in a list of 50 leading American cities in 1938.

"In number of persons furnished with new housing from 1931 to 1938, inclusive, Boston ranked first in the State and fourteenth in the list of 50 leading American cities. Decline in new housing accommodations last year, from 1937, ranked first in the State and third in the big city list. Drop in new shelter in 1938 from that of 1930, or 3,416 people, or 60.35 per cent, ranked first in the State and sixth in the 50 cities."

The Investors Syndicate survey shows, he said, that Boston homes put up in 1938 furnished 10.2 per cent of the accommodations made available between 1931 and 1938, inclusive. Houses erected in 1930 cared for 30 per cent of the people newly sheltered in the next eight years. Volume peak of 7,184 people came in 1931, while the low was in 1934, when only 600 people were newly housed.

Drop of $415.52

"Average per-person new residential cost in Boston in 1938 was $845.27, a drop of $415.52, or 32.95 per cent, from the 1937 level of $1,260.79. Such cost last year was $254.85, or 23.16 per cent, lower than the 1930 level of $1,100.12. New housing per-person costs for the 1931-1938 period averaged $1,148.46."

Boston's 1938 per-person new home cost ranked twentieth in the State and thirty-eighth in the 50-city list. In 1930, usually referred to as the "normal" year in building, Boston ranked seventeenth in the State and twenty-fourth in the 50-city list. The eight-year average per-person cost was eleventh in the State and seventeenth in the 50 cities.

Residences erected in Boston last year were valued at $1,896,800, a decline of $2,309,200, or 54.9 per cent, from the 1937 level of $4,206,000.

Bay State Building Drops

A 40.7 per cent decrease from July to August in the aggregate value represented by applications to build, filed in a group of 55 Massachusetts municipalities, was reported by the State Department of Labor and Industries today.

The total of $3,593,119 was smaller by 54.9 per cent than the aggregate value of permits sought in the same month of 1938.

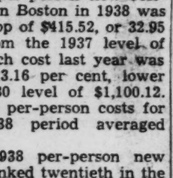
Weather Fair And Bit Warmer

By the forecast today for generally fair and slightly warmer weather tonight and Friday, Boston obtains a temporary stay on the mid-summer brand of weather now parching Chicago, with temperature readings of 98 degrees.

For the third successive day, Chicago has watched the mercury climb and the outlook there is for a continuation of the extreme heat tomorrow and possibly Saturday.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Continued generally fair and slightly warmer weather tonight and Friday; lowest temperature tonight near 60 degrees; gentle southerly and southwesterly winds, probably becoming westerly.

For Central New England on Saturday: Somewhat favorable indications for continued fair and mild weather.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and warmer tonight and Friday.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday with local showers in the interior tonight, warmer tonight and in south portion Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and warmer tonight and Friday, preceded by scattered thunder showers this afternoon.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest and west wind; broken clouds tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	61	69	Minneapolis	74	95
Chicago	75	98	New Orleans	78	92
Denver	54	88	New York	62	75
Helena	52	57	Norfolk	71	75
Kansas City	79	99	Philadelhia	63	74
Los Angeles	58	72	St. Louis	77	100
Miami	74	87	San Francisco	55	64
			Washington	58	68

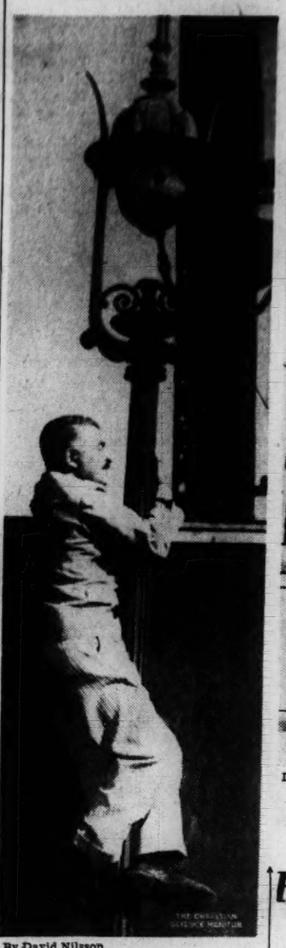
A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Sept. 14
B—Maximum, Sept. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:25 p. m.; height 11.6 ft.
Friday, 12:50 a. m.; height 11.5 ft.

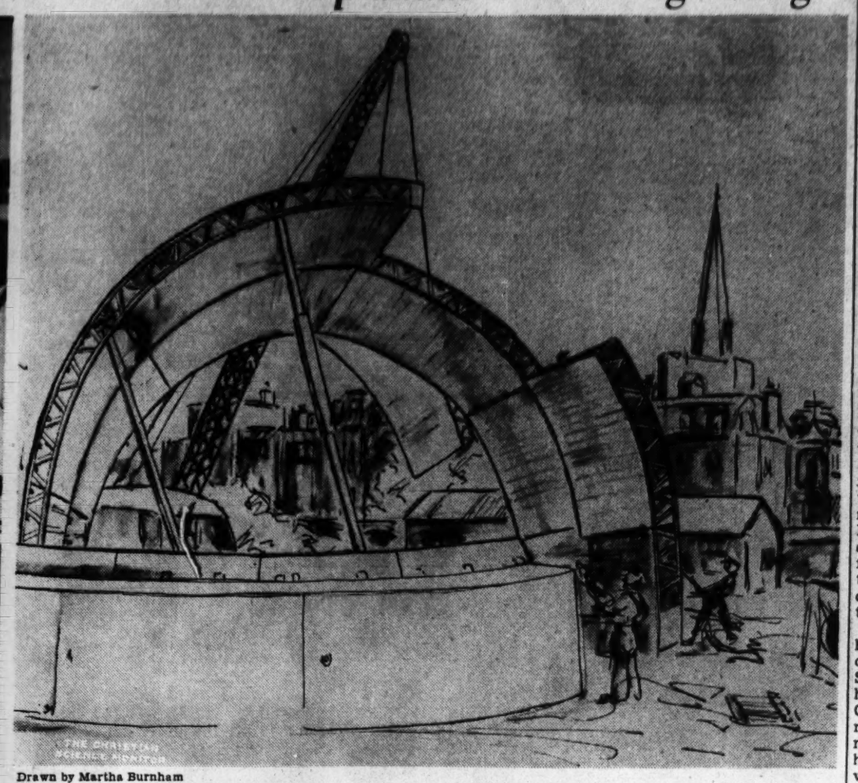
Light all vehicles by 6:57 p. m.

Construction Work on New Esplanade Shell Progressing



By David Nilsson

Arthur Fiedler
Conductor of the Pops and Esplanade concerts.



Drawn by Martha Burnham

Drawing of Old Shell as It Is Being Taken Down
New $270,000 Hatch Memorial is expected to be largest concert shell of permanent masonry construction in the United States.

Color Photograph Advance Outlined Before Chemists

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Rainbows of color hidden away in Nature's microscopic treasure houses, and the technique for transferring them to color photomicrographs were described today by Dr. G. L. Royer of the Calco Chemical Company at the 98th meeting of the American Chemical Society.

The petrographer, for example, in his study of rocks and minerals makes transparent thin sections of dull colored rocks and when they are examined in polarized light they become beautiful examples of Nature's detailed work. In the application of microscopy to chemistry, he said, it is possible to combine the techniques of the other fields of micrography to disclose much information useful to identification and research. "Since the field of photomicrography has so many colorful subjects, it is fitting that the event of color photography will record things as the microscopist sees them."

During the Society's celebration last night of Charles Goodyear's discovery of vulcanization 100 years ago Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, foresaw elimination by research of the major causes of war through synthetics substituting for such products as petroleum, rubber, coal and other essentials. The need for employing armies and navies to acquire the world's natural resources will be removed, declared Dr. Compton, predicting a continually accelerated rate of discovery limited only by the "capacity of our poor human minds."

"Insofar as wars are caused by the cussedness of human nature, science can contribute if at all only very indirectly," he said. "It can probably not do much toward removing the desire which some men have for great domination. It cannot remove ambition and envy from the human breast. But insofar as wars may be induced by economic considerations, science may do much to remove the causes.

"More specifically, many nations have felt the urge to conquest in order to secure to themselves an assured supply of various materials which are necessary to the nation's economy. Great Britain needs oil for her navy and food for her population. Germany and Japan need rubber, food stuffs, and mineral resources. Even the United States, richest of all nations in minerals, is inadequately supplied with such important materials as rubber, tin and tungsten."

But does national safety force these nations to conquest in order to assure themselves of these commodities?

"Decidedly no," answers Dr. Compton. "The necessities of national economies could be taken care of by research at a cost far less than that of a major war and within a time far less than that in which the effects of a major war could be recovered from. At the same time this could be done not only without hurting anyone but with great indirect benefit to all."

Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University pointed to scientific knowledge of large molecules and the chemical reactions which produce them, as a byproduct of the ubiquitous motor car.

Fiedler Shins Up Lamppost To View Shell Building Work

Back from Valparaiso, Chile, Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the Pops and Esplanade concerts and, he admits, a confirmed spare-time "construction overseer," went down to the Esplanade yesterday to look over some excavating and building operations in which he has a personal interest.

He found, however, that work on the new $270,000 Hatch Memorial Shell was hidden from view by a high fence. After a futile search for a convenient knot hole, the maestro shinned up a lamppost and looked over.

Had he been a day earlier he would have seen the old steel shell, which has housed his summer orchestra for the past six years, coming down in sections. It is to be erected in Wood Island Park, East Boston, and originally it was planned to move the structure there in one piece on a barge—but difficulties developed. As it was, though, Mr. Fiedler looked out over 40,000 square feet of ground on which a steam shovel was hard at work in one place, while in others steel and concrete piles were being driven far down into the filled-in soil.

Presently, learning the posthanger's identity, the foreman, John Fortuna, invited him to enter the enclosure and to sit in the cab of the steam shovel, handling the controls.

"I can't tell you what a thrill this is," the conductor remarked. "I used to come down here before 1929 (when the Esplanade concerts were begun) and look around at the land and the view over the river, and say to myself, 'What a wonderful place this would be to have some concerts.'"

It is believed that the New Hatch Memorial Shell will be the only large concert shell of permanent masonry construction anywhere in the United States.

The erection of such an expensive home for the summer orchestra seems to have led many contributors to the cost of the Esplanade concerts to think that their subscriptions are not needed, orchestra officials point out, however. Emphasizing the fact that there is no connection between the concert fund and the bequest providing for the shell, they reported this morning that although the usual 250,000 people enjoyed the outdoor concerts this year, the fund supporting the series is still $1,400 in the red, contributions have fallen to the lowest figure in six years.

It is hoped that music lovers of Greater Boston will not be faced with the problem of inability to continue to pay for an orchestra to play in the country's finest shell, now that it has been provided.

Boston Teachers May Take Apples

It is all right for Boston school children to bring apples to their teachers, Henry J. Smith, Chairman of the Boston School Committee, announced last night. The statement apparently settles, so far as Boston is concerned, an issue that so far has drawn public statements from the school authorities of three towns.

It all started when the School Committee of Wakefield ruled that teachers can accept no gifts from pupils. The Committee contended that the practice leads to accusations of favoritism and hurt feelings on the part of poorer children and their parents.

This was followed by a statement from Superintendent of Schools Dennis E. Callahan in Lawrence, that children there may bring the teachers all the apples they wish. This led to the statement by Boston's School Committee Chairman Smith.

Most of the communities of Greater Boston prohibit teachers from accepting gifts, but generally a small bouquet or an apple is not included.

Thomas H. O'Neill, manager of the New York and New England Apple Institute, last night countered the Wakefield ruling with the avowal that there will be so many apples available this fall that teachers can reverse the old custom and pass shiny, juicy samples out to their pupils.

As this goes to press the children have released no official comment on the situation.

Old Thanksgiving In Massachusetts

Thanksgiving Day in Massachusetts will be the same as usual—the last Thursday of November.

This was announced today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who declared that unless something of national character should arise to warrant a change in dates that Massachusets would celebrate the day on Nov. 30, not on Nov. 23 as President Roosevelt has previously suggested.

The Governor said he believed that all of the New England States would stick to the "old date." He considered it important to banks, railroads, colleges, business houses, as well as individuals, that Massachusetts' Thanksgiving Day date be known as Thursday, Nov. 30.

Car Suspension For Non-Payers Of Excise Taxes

Suspension of the registration of 177 Boston-owned cars for non-payment of the automobile excise tax became effective today on the expiration of 30-days grace allowed the owners, according to D. J. Ryan of the Insurance Division of the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

This total is 7½ per cent of the list of 2,350 owners against whom complaints were sworn by Merritt Thompson, Boston Tax Collector.

Unless payment is made immediately, the Registrar within five days may cancel the driver's insurance. A $1 fee is charged for reinstatement after the excise tax has been paid.

Hurricane Loss In R. I. Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 14—The Tax Assessors have completed their survey of the popular summer colony and found that the losses due to the hurricane are far greater than originally anticipated.

Despite all the new construction that has been undertaken since the storm of a year ago this month, total real estate value is $612,000 below the 1938 figure.

This is said not to cover loss of municipal, State or Federal property in the city. If that were included, the assessors say, the aggregate shrinkage would be in excess of $1,000,000.

Despite the great loss in valuation, the City Council has devised means to take up the financial slack so that there will be no increase in taxes this year.

Charlestown, Warwick, and North Kingstown, other summer resorts have also been able to keep their present tax rate although their communities were hard hit by the hurricane, their tax collectors report.

Shawmut Bank Party Announced

The annual Director's Party of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston was held at The Country Club, Brookline today. A buffet luncheon was held at the main office of the bank after which the party moved to The Country Club for the annual golf tournament.

Business and financial executives were included in the list of those attending as well as officers and directors of the bank. A dinner will be served at The Country Club this evening at which prizes will be presented to winners in the golf tournament.

Minimum Pay Edict Is Hailed By Cotton Men

Fixing of wage at 32½ cents declared by manufacturers in N. E. as a step in right direction.

Fixing of a universal minimum wage in the cotton textile industry of 32½ cents an hour was hailed by New England manufacturers today as "a step in the right direction," although they expressed regret that a wage differential will continue in practice, while not in theory, between the North and the South.

As a whole, Northern manufacturers seemed pleased with yesterday's long-awaited announcement of Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, that the 32½-cent minimum would become effective Oct. 24, the day on which the basic minimum for all industry automatically rises from 25 to 30 cents an hour.

For nearly a year, the question had been in suspense as a result of clashes between Northern and Southern interests. After lengthy hearings, the Textile Industry Committee, by a vote of 13 to 6, recommended the 32½-cent minimum last March, but Mr. Andrews held up final approval of the figure while he conducted additional hearings.

South Opposed

The principal opponents of the Industry Committee's recommendation were Southern manufacturers who argued that lower living costs and higher freight rates in their section warranted the Administrator in fixing a lower minimum wage for the South than the North. It was Southern members of the Industry Committee who had voted against the universal figure.

The decision announced by the Wage-Hour Administrator yesterday establishes for the first time a universal statutory, minimum wage for the 600,000 workers of the Nation's cotton, rayon, and silk mills. (During the NRA period, a 2½-cent differential was recognized by the Federal Government.) As a result, it is estimated by Government statisicians the pay of approximately 120,000 employees will be increased—mostly in the South.

Establishment of a non-sectional floor under the lowest wages of the industry does not eliminate the differential in average wages, however. "The 32½-cent minimum will not completely wipe out the entire North-South differential," said Russell T. Fisher, of Boston, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers (a Northern group). "There will remain a differential in average wages of approximately 6 cents an hour after adjustments have been made to meet the new requirements." It has been estimated that the differential in average wages was 8 cents an hour a year ago.

In Favor of South

"In other words," Mr. Fisher went on, "while the single 32½-cent hourly minimum wipes out the regional differential in minimum wages, average wage scales remain tipped in favor of the South. New England mills may face the future with some equanimity, but there is no basis for extreme optimism either as regards employment or cotton mill expansion."

Under the NRA a minimum of 32½ cents was in effect for Northern States, and of 30 cents for Southern states. Average hourly earnings in this industry in August, 1938, according to the United States Department of Labor, were 44.6 cents in the North, and 36.5 cents in the South.

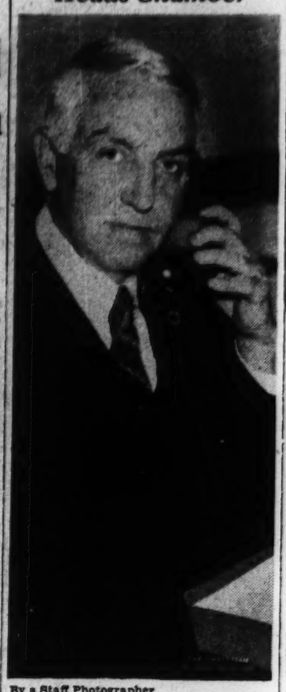
Stearns Favors Neutrality Repeal

Republican sentiment is veering away from the present Neutrality Act in the opinion of U. S. Representative Foster Stearns (R) of New Hampshire, according to word received in Boston from Washington today. The Representative is quoted as saying if no one else did so he would introduce a bill at the forthcoming special session of Congress to repeal all neutrality legislation.

Representative Stearns conferred with State Department neutrality experts, including the assistant to the Counselor of the Department.

He recently returned from a trip to Europe.

Heads Chamber



By a Staff Photographer

Oscar W. Haussermann
Boston attorney elected to succeed Eliot Wadsworth.

Attorney Named As New Head Of Boston Chamber

Oscar W. Haussermann of Boston, first practicing attorney to head the Boston Chamber of Commerce since the late former Mayor Andrew J. Peters was elected in 1926, took over the office today. He was elected at a meeting of the Board of Directors late yesterday, succeeding Eliot Wadsworth, who was called by Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, to service with that organization, spending most of his time in Washington.

Mr. Haussermann, who heads the law firm of Haussermann, Davison and Shattuck, with offices on State Street, is a graduate of Phillips-Exeter Academy, class of 1908; Harvard College, 1912 and Harvard Law School, 1916. He is now President of the Phillips-Exeter Alumni Association.

The Chamber's new President served as General Chairman of the Greater Boston Emergency Campaign in 1935, and is a Vice-President and director of the Community Federation of Boston.

Directors of the Chamber, in electing Mr. Haussermann, also re-elected as Vice-Presidents, former Secretary of the Navy, Charles Francis Adams; former Gov. Frank G. Allen; Paul F. Clark, Vice-President of John Hancock Life Insurance Co.; Edward J. Frost, Vice-President of William Filene's Sons Co., and P. A. O'Connell, President of E. T. Slattery Co.

Henry J. Nichols, Vice-President of the National Shawmut Bank, was re-elected Treasurer, and M. D. Liming was re-elected Executive Secretary, with J. Leonard Johnson, President of the Metropolitan Coal Co., added to the Board of Directors.

Mr. Wadsworth has been President of the Boston Chamber since July of 1933, the longest period that any President of that organization has held the office. He served the central committee of the American National Red Cross from 1916 to 1919, as both Vice-Chairman and Chairman. He was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in 1921 and in 1929 represented the United States Government at the International Conference at Geneva, which was called to re-write the Red Cross Convention.

Service to Baltic Kept by Scantic

The new Moormachawk, fast freighter of the American Scantic Line, which has accommodation for a few passengers as well, will complete its maiden trip to Baltic ports and back on Saturday. It is expected to arrive at Portland, Maine, coming on to Boston, probably on Monday. It is bringing back 126 passengers.

The ship sailed from New York on Aug. 4 while peace still reigned in Europe. War broke out, however, the day before it sailed from Leningrad, Russia, on the return voyage. Because of this it picked up a number of additional passengers on its calls at Oslo, Copenhagen, Gdynia, Stockholm, Helsingfors, Kota and Stavanger.

According to A. Douglas Cook, manager of the Boston office of Moore-McCormack, Inc., operators of the American Scantic Line, the company announced discontinuance of this service shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, but it has now been decided to attempt to continue on a sailing-to-sailing basis. The Scanstates is now scheduled to sail from New York City on Saturday for the Baltic ports served by the first line.

Russell a Candidate

Former Representative Richard M. Russell announced himself last night as a candidate for Mayor of Cambridge, making himself the 126th candidate in the University City for 20 public offices.

Prohibition Party to Open Active Drive

Bay State Committee to plan campaign of open warfare against the liquor interests.

The Prohibition Party, described by Roger Babson in an address read at its seventieth anniversary celebration in Chicago early this month, as "the logical nucleus for the kind of political party this Nation now needs," is entering the field actively again in Massachusetts. A meeting is to be held tomorrow afternoon at 6 Park Street, party headquarters here, at which the Massachusetts Prohibition State Committee is to plan its part in the 1940 campaign, according to W. Barnard Smith of Brookline, Secretary of the Committee.

George L. Thompson, State Chairman, in a recent interview, said: "The liquor situation in Massachusetts has been steadily growing worse in the last five years. It has reached a stage where it is unbearable to all good citizens. The liquor element has had a fair chance to demonstrate its methods of dealing with the situation and they are found wanting. It is my belief that in addition to moral and sentimental objections, our liquor system has proved an economic failure. For every dollar received in revenues we are expending seven dollars for the care of drunkards, for police courts and other costs involved by the licensed liquor traffic. The tavern must go."

Support Expected

Mr. Babson is expected to give active support to the Prohibition Party's plans for Massachusetts when he returns from China, before Christmas. In the address which he prepared for the Chicago meeting he asserted that the Republican and Democratic organizations were "mere business machines without patriotism or conscience." Democracy, he declared, would never be saved by either, but only by a coalition party or a new organization.

The Prohibition Party, he said, "has the opportunity to be this party, and I am ready to align myself with this new kind of political party."

The Party was encouraged by increases in votes polled by its candidates in 11 states in the 1938 elections, as compared with the Presidential elections of 1936. For while the vote was not large in any State, in most cases it was three times as big as it was in the presidential year. This was seen as evidence of a swing of public opinion toward the objectives of the Party.

Other Objectives

These objectives now include, in addition to "complete suppression of the liquor traffic," declarations for world peace, governmental economy, crime control through specific penal reforms, old age pensions, unemployment relief, better distribution of goods, regulation of the currency by Congress, federal censorship of motion pictures, opposition to gambling, and defense of the Constitution.

In an address at the First Methodist Church, Boston, last spring Mr. Babson asserted that elimination of the liquor traffic was urgently needed, not only because of its effect upon individuals but "because of its dangers to democracy. The liquor traffic," he declared, "is undermining our entire political structure and destroying our freedom—as termites destroy a well-built house."

Liquor interests, he said, believed they were entitled to special consideration by government because "liquor is contributing about $500,000,000 a year to Federal and state treasuries."

"It is true," he continued, that we would lose these excise taxes if we crushed this hideous traffic, but this loss would be more than offset by what our Federal Government and States would save on relief after the traffic is crushed."

Gambling Banned

Connecticut's State Liquor Commission has widened its activities to include suppression of gambling. Although the liquor law says nothing about gaming, a matter that is treated in the general crime statutes, the Liquor Commission has banned the use of gambling devices in restaurants, taverns and hotels that operate with state liquor licenses. Liquor inspectors are now giving the police a hand in enforcing the gaming laws. Four liquor sellers have lost their licenses for a temporary period because gambling equipment was found on their premises.

Too Near State Line?

SALEM, N. H., Sept. 14 (AP)—Salem's new liquor store opened today. Members of the State Liquor Commission were silent on repeated protests from Massachusetts tax officials that the store is too near the state line.

Kennedy's Son Sails

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., eldest son of the American Ambassador, left London today for the United States. He will resume his studies at Harvard Law School this fall.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village—
"A Woman Is the Judge," with Frieda Inescort. 2:10, 5:15, 8:15. Also "Ex-Champ," with Victor McLaglen. 4:05, 6:50, 9:55.

Normandie—
"Tell No Tales," with Melvyn Douglas. Also "Undercover Doctor," with Lloyd Nolan.

Keith Memorial—
"When Tomorrow Comes," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes." 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Tyrone Power, Sonja Henie and Rudy Vallee in "Second Fiddle." Also "Pardon Our Nerve," with Lynn Bari and June Gale. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Fine Arts—
"Les Miserables," featuring Charles Laughton, Fredric March and Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 2, 4:20, 6:45, 9:20. "The River" 1:30, 3:50, 6:15, 8:50.

University—
James Cagney and George Raft in "Each Dawn I Die." 3, 6:15, 9:30. Betty Grable in "Million Dollar Legs." 1:35, 4:55, 8:05. Also "The March of Time." 1:40, 6, 9:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Naughty, But Nice," with Ann Sheridan and Dick Powell, 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. "The Man Who Dared." 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:25. "The Warning," 12, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25.

Fenway and Paramount—
Gary Cooper in "Beau Geste." Fenway: 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:05. Also "Quick Millions," with the Jones Family. Fenway: 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. Paramount: 9:45 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 7:55.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Star Maker," with Bing Crosby. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 5:45, 9:40. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Death of a Champion," with Lloyd Nolan and Virginia Dale. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Four Feathers." Also "She Married a Cop."

State and Orpheum—
"The Man in the Iron Mask," with Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:30, 10. Also "Coast Guard," with Randolph Scott, Frances Dee, Ralph Bellamy and Walter Connolly. Orpheum: 10:05 a. m. Both theaters: 1:30, 5:15 8:40.

Metropolitan—
Bette Davis in "The Old Maid." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Torchy Plays With Dynamite," with Jane Wyman, Allen Jenkins and Tom Kennedy. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Repertory—
"Love Affair," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. Also "Gracie Allen Murder Case," with Gracie Allen. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Just Around the Corner" with Shirley Temple. Also "Saint Strikes Back," with George Sanders and Wendy Barrie.

Trans-Lux—
Cary Grant and Jean Arthur in "Only Angels Have Wings." 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50 8:20. Also "Blondie Meets the Boss," with Skinnay Ennis and Penny Singleton. 9:30 a. m. 1, 4:30, 8. Tomorrow: Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea in "Union Pacific." Also "Cafe Society," with Madeleine Carroll.

Coolidge Corner—
"Hotel for Women," with Ann Sothern, Linda Darnell and Elsa Maxwell. 2:40, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Vacation," with Peter Lorre. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Everybody's Baby," with the Jones Family. Also "Four Feathers."

Tremont—
"Dark Victory," with Bette Davis and George Brent. Also "There Goes My Heart," with Fredric March. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Each Dawn I Die," with James Cagney, George Raft, George Bancroft and Jane Bryan. 1:35, 5:05, 8:20. Also "Bachelor Mother," featuring Ginger Rogers. 3:10, 6:45, 10:20. Tomorrow: "Hotel for Women," with Elsa Maxwell. Also "Ex-Champ," with Victor McLaglen.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time, "U. S. Army Air Force" "Color-tour to India," "Popular Science," "Rattlin Romeo," "Big Fish," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"La Traviata," presented by the New York Grand Opera Company. Featuring Cosma Vuilo, Georgia Standing, James Melton, Carlo Morelli, Alfredo Nelli. Incidental dances by Corps de Ballet Soloists: Kirsten Valbor and Nora Koreff. Giuseppe Bamboschek, conductor. 8:30. Tomorrow: "Carmen."

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Dutch and Spanish Painting by Mrs. Tanner, 11 a. m.

More Freedom Is Demanded For Women in Work

(Continued from Page 1)

women, either married or single, are just people, and as such, according to the Constitution of the United States, each one has a right to her fullest development and has an inalienable right to work at any occupation she may desire.

"The unjust discrimination against married women workers shown by some industries, many school boards and even some legislatures, serves to weaken the position of all women. Single women opposing employment of married women would do well to realize this. Efficiency should be the determining factor in choosing any person for a job."

Speaking from the man's point of view, Dr. Walter S. Landis, vice-president of the American Cyanamid Company, New York, at the same symposium declared that emotion bars the rise of women in industry.

"Women are much more likely to resign under sudden emotion than men," Dr. Landis asserted. "As a consequence, women are normally kept in lower and more routine positions for a longer time than men because of this doubtful tenure, and promotion follows at a relatively late age when chances of marriage and separation from the position become relatively small. A fundamental change in the education of women who wish a place in industry must take place."

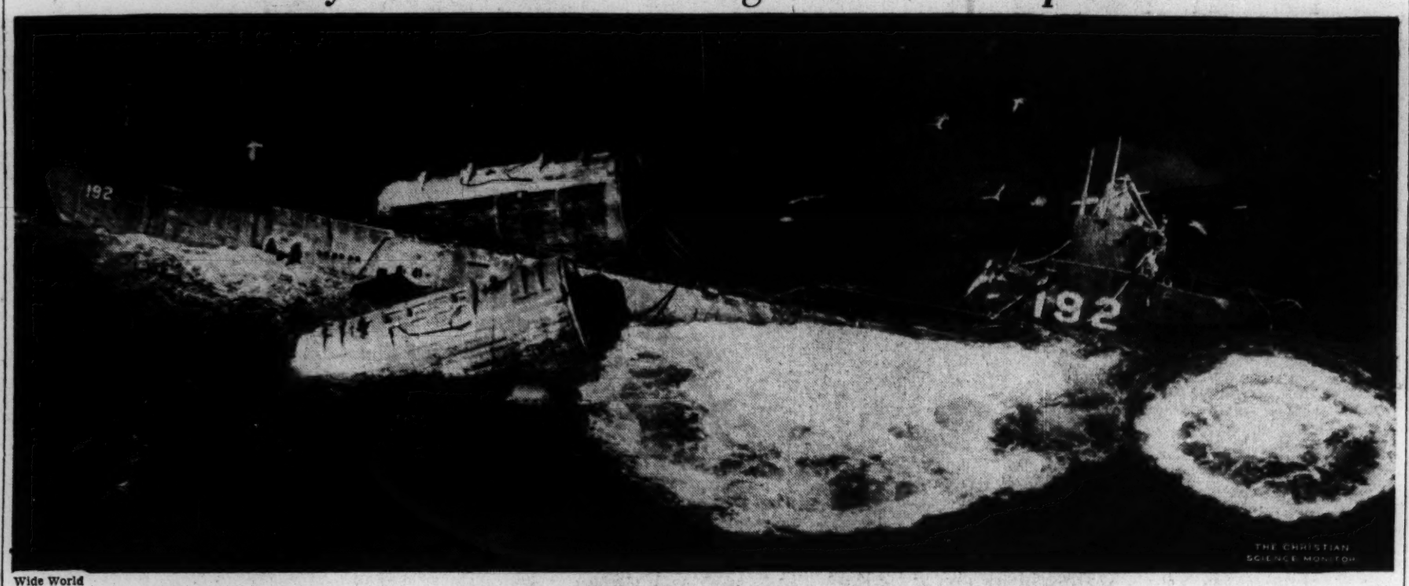
U. S. Army Places Big Shoe Order

Orders for 317,000 pairs of service shoes costing an aggregate of $1,095,837 were announced yesterday by the Quartermaster Depot of the United States Army Base. A Boston firm, the Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company, shared in the orders.

A contract for 150,000 pairs went to the International Shoe Company of St. Louis, Mo., for an aggregate of $444,000. Another for 100,000 pairs costing $319,000 was awarded to the Brown Shoe Company, also of St. Louis.

The Herman Shoe Company received the third order, for 67,000 pairs costing $332,837. Prices of different classifications of shoes ranged from $2.89 to $3.47 a pair.

Navy Wins Battle to Salvage Submarine Squalus



Wide World

Squalus Breaks Through Surface of Ocean

With two giant pontoons attached to its bow, the submarine Squalus is pictured above in an airplane shot as it broke through the surface of the Atlantic off Portsmouth, N. H., on Sept. 13. This was the first time the conning tower had risen above the surface since the ship sunk on May 23. After the picture was taken, the vessel sunk to the bottom, but again was raised and towed to the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Navy Studies Raised Squalus For Cause of Sinking May 23

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 14—The Navy, having successfully raised the $4,000,000 submarine Squalus from the ocean bed in 3½ months and towed her to port, prepared today for two further steps:

1. The determination, if possible, by a Board of Inquiry of the reason for its accidental sinking last May 23 in 240 feet of water 15 miles off here, with 26 resultant fatalities.

2. Restoration of the virtually new vessel (she was launched a year ago today and commissioned March 1, 1939) to active duty in the Navy's rapidly expanding fleet.

Brought to Surface

The Squalus was brought completely to the surface for the first time yesterday, lashed to four enormous pontoons, and immediately was towed by the naval tug Wandank to a wharf at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, where a fire engine today began pumping tons of water from her after section.

When the water has been removed, possibly tomorrow, the 1,450-ton craft will be moved into the Navy Yard drydock for examination by the Board of Inquiry, which adjourned its sessions here June 23 after a week devoted to testimony from the 33 survivors of the disaster.

Rear Admiral Cyrus W. Cole, Commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, who directed the rescue and then salvage operations from the U. S. S. Falcon for 114 days, was lavish in his praise for the successful efforts of the expert naval officers, divers, seamen, and many others who aided in raising the Squalus from the deepest level from which a submarine has yet been raised.

"Fine Job, Well Done"

"A fine job, well done," he said, in the laconic manner of the Navy. "I am greatly pleased and proud of the Squalus salvage unit."

What he did not say was that the Navy, aided by better trained personnel, improved equipment, and fine, summer weather, had raised the Squalus in less time than it formerly required to lift submarines from much shallower water. The S-51, for instance, which sank off Block Island, R. I., in 1925 was not raised for nine months, and the F-4, which was lost off Honolulu in 1915, required five months for salvage. The S-4, rammed and sunk off Provincetown in 1927 in relatively shallow water, required three months for lifting.

This morning, a preliminary examination of the vessel was made at the wharf by salvage workers, accompanied by Harold C. Preble, civilian naval architect, who was one of those rescued by a special diving chamber from the sunken Squalus. They entered her dry forward compartments.

Official Examination

The Naval Court, headed by Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, was not expected to convene until tomorrow, however, when naval officials hope to have the Squalus dry inside and out in the great well of the Portsmouth Navy Yard drydock.

Then, the main air induction valve through which, survivors related, the water entered the vessel during a test dive on May 23 and caused its foundering, will be carefully examined for possible structural failure; and all other features of the diving apparatus will be studied for clues as to the cause of the accident. It is significant that the Board is empowered, if it desires, to make recommendations at the close of its inquiry of steps that might be taken to prevent similar tragedies hereafter.

Boy Scout Group At Bretton Woods Opens Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Sept. 14—The seven day, biennial National Training Conference of the Boy Scouts of America, Inc., opened here this afternoon with an address by Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive. More than 800 Scout officials including regional and national office executives are attending the conference in this White Mountain resort.

The theme this year, "The Functioning Scout Council," is to be studied in various lectures, discussions groups and exhibits. The conference schedule, announced at today's luncheon, listed evening addresses by leaders of the American, British and Canadian Scout organizations and other officials, and daily morning talks by Dr. George J. Fisher, Deputy Chief Scout Executive.

On Sunday morning "Scouting as an Integral Part of the Church Program," will be discussed by the Most Rev. Francis C. Kelley, Chairman of the Catholic Committee on Scouting, and Dr. William C. Covert, Chairman of the Protestant Committee on Scouting.

One important aim of the gathering is stated to be the provision of opportunities for organization executives to enjoy fellowship and recreation.

In his address Dr. West emphasized the need today for development of good citizenship, high moral responsibility, and the honesty and integrity resulting from good character.

City Manager for Waterbury Is Expected at Fall Election

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 14—The next chapter in the story of Waterbury graft scandal will be written in the city's voting booths next month. On Oct. 2, the citizens of Waterbury will vote on a Council-Manager form of government.

Mayor T. Frank Hayes, convicted of conspiracy with other city officials, contractors and lawyers, to defraud the city, has resigned, as have other convicted office holders. The struggle is on between the remnants of the Hayes political machine and other partisan groups to determine, first, whether the city shall have another Mayor, and, second, what political group is to control the city administration.

If Waterbury decides it does not want a city manager it will elect a Mayor later in the fall. If it votes for the city-manager plan it will elect a Council later, and the Council will select the manager.

Had the Hayes trial resulted in an acquittal there is little doubt that the Council-Manager plan would have been defeated. Now the reform groups in the city who sponsored the referendum see their chances much improved.

Opposing them, however, the reformers are likely to find not only the Democratic followers of Mr. Hayes, but the Republican Party as well. Republicans, for many years a hopelessly small minority in Waterbury, would not want to forgo the best chance they have had in a generation to capture the Mayoralty.

Deciding factor, observers are saying now, is the body of independent voters whose presence was clearly indicated in the last state election. Waterbury was not holding a city election at that time, but the fraud trial was in the offing and Mayor Hayes was an issue in the campaign. Waterbury gave the Socialist candidate for Governor 13,000 votes, more than a third of those cast.

More State Troops

An increase in the size of the Connecticut National Guard from 4,000 to 6,000 is expected. Governor Baldwin has conferred with military leaders on the subject and may ask the War Department to give Connecticut a regiment of anti-aircraft artillery. The Governor, who has already discussed the matter with Washington authorities, has pointed out that the important munitions factories in Connecticut have little protection against planes.

State Can Save

Connecticut's state government is in a good position to save money in a war inflation of commodity prices. Under the state purchasing system, points out Finance Commissioner Olin G. Saxon, a large part of the State's $3,000,000 supply of products for the year has already been ordered. Contracts were let on the basis of bids submitted before the war broke out. Certain foods, such as meat, however, are purchased on a monthly basis.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Woody Herman's Orch..	"The O'Neills": sketch..	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club" .....
5:15 The Boston Hour ..	News from Europe	News from Europe	Ireene Wicker	"White Brigade" .....
5:30 "March of Games"	"Variations": music	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra.	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service .....
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; musicale; sports .	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review....
6:15 Highway Safety	News; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review....
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Sport comment .....
6:45 Talk; war news ...	Lowell Thomas, news ...	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sport reports	Sport comment .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch....	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	"Venetian Serenaders"..
7:15 "Parker Family" ..	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European Situation	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service .....
7:30 Joe E. Brown; H.	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	News dramatizations;	"The Green Hornet":	Stan Brown's Orchestra.
7:45 Sosnik's Orchestra	Discussion on Europe	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatization	"Sundown Serenade" .....
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket":	Vicki Chase, soprano;	Vallee Hour: Gertrude	Unitarian Fellowship for	Housing talk .....
8:15 questions; answers	Thos. Thomas, baritone	Lawrence; Lou Holtz,	Social Justice	"Sing Song Time" .....
8:30 "Strange As It	"It's Up to You": Dale	comedian; Carmen Mi-	"The First Offender":	Leo Mack's Orchestra.
8:45 Seems"	Baxter, m. c.; guests	randa, songs; orchestra	dramatization	Anthony Guarino, tenor
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Toronto Promenade Sym-	"Good News of 1940":	Johnnie Davis's Orch....	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur hour	phony Orch.; Reginald	Walter Huston; Roland	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album" .....
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	Stewart, cond.; two-	Young; Fanny Brice;	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 teur hour	piano team; choir.....	Meredith Willson's Or.	"Sinfonietta"	cal Album" .....
10:00 Columbia Workshop	War news; '1001 Wives':	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Stan Brown's Orchestra.
10:15 Festival	dramatization	Sigrid Gurie; Humphrey	News Service	Leo Mack's Orchestra..
10:30 Henry F. Grady ..	Sen. William E. Borah	Bogart; Pat Friday;	Concert Revue: Henry	News Service .....
10:45 Judith Arlen, songs	on Neutrality	orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00 Forecasts; news ...	News; sports; weather .	News Service	loists	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15 Sports; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
11:30 Hal Kemp's Orch..	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra .	Shep Field's Orchestra .	The Majestics; orchestra
11:45 Hal Kemp's Orch..	Phil Levant's Orch.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Shep Field's Orchestra .	News Service .....

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Morning Review"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Jusnita, Buddy".	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"....	News Service	.....
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	"Morning Watch"	.....
8:00 Weather; music ...	War news; music.....	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"...
8:15 Shopping talk	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather....	"Musical Almanac" ...	"Five Star Flashes"...
8:30 "The Handy Man"..	"Vocal Vogues"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms" .	"Five Star Flashes"...
8:45 Bill Elliott, songs..	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms" .	"Five Star Flashes"...
9:00 "Pood Magician" ...	News; talk; musicale....	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News..
9:15 "Meet the Dixons"..	"As You Like It"	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker .....
9:30 Shopping Service ..	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair": sketch..	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy" .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Life Can Be Beautiful..	"Julia Blake": sketch..	Consumers' program	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly.	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"..	Orange Blossom Quartet	Scandinavian Melodies..
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Harvey and Dell"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	Paul Allison, poems	Scandinavian Melodies..
10:30 "Hilltop House" ...	Jack Berch and Boys....	Just Plain Bill: sketch..	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You" ..
10:45 "Stepmother"	"We Women"	"Singin' Sam," baritone.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You" ..
11:00 Dramatic sketch ..	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	"David Harum": sketch..	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Jean Harper, songs ....
11:15 "Brenda Curtis" ...	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	News; music	"Music and Manners"...
11:30 Big Sister: sketch..	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life": sketch..	"Boston Town"	News Service .....
12:00 "Joyce Jordan" ...	News; talk; "Checker-	War news; music	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "Girl Marries" ...	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch..	Agriculture talk	Italian program .....
12:30 Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone.	Italian music program..	Sports; weather; tide ..
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News" ....
1:00 "The Goldbergs" ..	Blaufuss's Homestead-	News Service	Women's Club News	"Pages From the Classi-
1:15 "Life Beautiful" ..	ers; speakers	"George and Dixie"....	"The Happy Gang"	cal Album" .....
1:30 "Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Cafe Continental"	"Pages From the Classi-
1:45 "This Day Is Ours" ..	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Vaughn De Leath, songs	cal Album" .....
2:00 Dramatic sketch ..	Review Program: so-	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Musical Mailbox" .....
2:15 Dramatic sketch	loists; orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"....	Sport comment	"Musical Mailbox" .....
2:30 "Your Family"; sk.	"Rhythm School"	"Valiant Lady": drama..	"Don Artiste," pianist..	Shirley Mason, songs ..
2:45 Enoch Light's Or....	"Rhythm School"	Betty Crocker	Sport comment	News Service .....
3:00 News Service	U. S. Navy Band; Lieu-	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sport reports .....
3:15 U. S. Marine Band.	tenant Charles Benter,	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	land baseball game	Sport reports .....
3:30 Buffalo Summer	director	Pepper Young's Family..	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sport reports .....
3:45 Theater	News; weather	"The Guiding Light" ...	land baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:00 Speaker; music	Club Matinee; variety ..	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sport reports .....
4:15 Gold Coast Music ..	Club Matinee; variety ..	"Stella Dallas": sketch..	land baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:30 Charles Hector's	Club Matinee; variety ..	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sport reports .....
4:45 Orchestra	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream": sketch ..	land baseball game	Sport reports .....
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"The O'Neills": sketch..	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club" .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	News from Europe	War news; "Ink Spots".	Ireene Wicker, songs ...	"White Brigade" .....
5:30 Bob Edge, sports ...	Serenade	"Silver Winds"	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service .....
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather....	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review....
6:15 Eton Boys	News; sports	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review....
6:30 Sports Rendezvous..	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Sport comment .....
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news ...	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sport reports	Sport comment .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Jack Jenney's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	"Venetian Serenaders"..
7:15 "Lum and Abner"..	Jack Jenney's Orchestra	John B. Kennedy	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	News Service .....
7:30 "Professor Quiz" ...	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Voice of Israel" .....
7:45 Bob Edge, sports ...	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	"Names in the News" ...	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel" .....
8:00 "Under Western	NBC Jamboree: variety	Lucille Manners, so-	Bunny Berrigan's Orch..	Stan Brown's Orchestra
8:15 Skies"	program	prano; Ross Graham,	Bunny Berrigan's Orch..	"Front Page Drama" ...
8:30 Johnny Green's Or.:	"Don't Forget": quiz	baritone; Frank Black's	WOR Symphony Orch..	Leo Mack's Orchestra...
8:45 sketch	program	Orchestra; chorus	WOR Symphony Orch..	"Let's Dance" .....
9:00 "Make Mine Music":	"Plantation Party":	"Waltz Time": Frank	Johnnie Davis' Orch.....	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 soloists; orchestra.	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album" .....
9:30 "First Nighter":	Harry Horlick's Orch....	"Death Valley Days":	Ernie Rio Rito's Orches-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 dramatization	Harry Horlick's Orch....	dramatic sketch	tra; soloist	cal Album" .....
10:00 "Grand Central	War news; sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch...	Raymond Gram Swing..	Stan Brown's Orchestra.
10:15 Station": drama..	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch...	News Service	Leo Mack's Orchestra...
10:30 Robert L. Ripley;	Network sports	Labor Speakers	"Friday Promenade" ...	News Service .....
10:45 vocalist; orchestra.	Network sports	Jan Savitt's Orchestra .	"Friday Promenade" ...	"Venetian Serenaders" ..
11:00 Forecast; news	News; sports; weather .	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch....	'Sportoscope" .....
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch....	B. Featherstone's Orch...
11:30 Hal Kemp's Orch...	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch...	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Al Sack's Orchestra.....
11:45 Hal Kemp's Orch...	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Emery Deutsch's Orch...	Teddy Powell's Orch.	News Service .....

Stage and Screen Notes

Announcement from the Playwrights' Company now sets the date for the arrival of Raymond Massey and "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" at the Boston Opera House as Oct. 23 instead of Oct. 9 or 16, the days previously mentioned. Its engagement here will mark the beginning of a tour that will visit 60 American and Canadian cities and will take the play across the Continent.

Twenty-five cities in 18 States are to be visited by Katharine Cornell in "No Time for Comedy," which starts its travels on Oct. 2 in Boston with a fortnight at the Wilbur Theater.

With Vaudeville

King Sisters, radio singers, will head the vaudeville bill at the Keith-Boston starting Friday. Others on the stage will be: Frank Gaby, ventriloquist; Nan Rae and Company in "The Inquiring Reporter"; Eden and her Escorts, dancers. The two films scheduled are "Flirting with Death" (Lola Lane and Chick Chandler) and "A Woman is the Judge" (Frieda Inescort and Otto Kruger).

Busy Mr. Abbott

George Abbott will be doing some long distance producing for the next few weeks, dividing his time between New York, New Haven, Baltimore, and Boston, and the two plays which he is preparing for New York premieres. He is rehearsing "Too Many Girls," the Rodgers and Hart, George Marion, Jr., comedy which is the second number on his production list for New York. On Monday, Sept. 18, he will leave rehearsals in the hands of his assistants while he goes to Baltimore for the opening of "See My Lawyer" at the Maryland Theater. This Maibaum-Clork comedy with Milton Berle, Teddy Hart, and Eddie Nugent is being staged by Ezra Stone. The following week he will proceed to New Haven for the dress rehearsals of "Too Many Girls" which will give four performances there before it goes to Boston for a fortnight's engagement starting Oct. 2.

'Women' From Play

Through a sudden change in bookings, "The Man in the Iron Mask" and its companion film at the State and Orpheum will end their engagement Friday, and will be succeeded on Saturday by "The Women" and "The Man They Could Not Hang."

The former film comes from Clare Boothe's play and has cast of 135 women and no men. Among the players are Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford, Rosalind Russell, Mary Boland, Paulette Goddard, Phyllis Povah, and Joan Fontaine. It was directed by George Cukor. In "The Man They Could Not Hang," Boris Karloff, Robert Wilcox, and Lorna Gray head the cast.

At Trans-Lux

At the Trans-Lux Theater beginning Friday Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea will be seen in "Union Pacific" with a supporting cast that includes Akim Tamiroff, Lynn Overman, Robert Preston, and Brian Donlevy. The second feature will be "Cafe Society" with Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray in the chief roles. Newsreels will round out the bill.

Skowhegan Finale

The Lakewood Players at Skowhegan, Maine, will close their season next week with "Spring Meeting." English comedy by M. J. Farrell and John Perry, as the final play. The production will be the seventeenth this season, and the 526th play given in 39 years.

Strike Blame Put On Rubber Firm

Responsibility for continuance of a strike affecting 500 workers of the Panther Panco Rubber Company of Stoughton, Mass., which began Aug. 9, was placed by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration today on the management of the company.

The strike was called by the United Rubber Workers of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in an effort to obtain a 10 per cent increase in wages. Efforts of the Board to effect an agreement between the management and Union have failed so far, and the Board today declared the management refused to attend a public hearing which it had called.

"From a study of the testimony and from the facts obtained by our investigators," the Board concluded, "we are constrained to place the blame for continuance of the strike on the officials of the Panther Panco Rubber Company."

General Cole to Lead Part of Red Cross Drive

Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, will head the Branch and District Division of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross in its annual November membership appeal, Lawrence Coolidge, Chairman of the Roll Call for the Boston Chapter, announced recently.

In announcing that General Cole has been appointed Chairman of the Division, Mr. Coolidge said: "Our 28 branches and districts have a population of more than a million people and many thousands of volunteer workers will be required to carry on an effective appeal. Under General Cole's able leadership this important task will be performed with enthusiasm that is sure to result in overwhelming success."

Four N. E. Colleges Named For Pilot Training Work

Four colleges in New England were included among 54 additional institutions approved today by the Civil Aeronautics Authority as centers for its civilian pilot training courses. Previously, 16 institutions had been approved.

The four New England colleges were Worcester Polytechnic Institute; Northeastern University, Boston; Middlebury College, Vermont, and St. Anselm's College, New Hampshire.

Strange Ship Observed

A large, two-funnelled passenger liner, with no identification marks or flags, which was reported to be passing Highland Light at the tip of Cape Cod at 11 a. m. this morning, bound north, caused much speculation among Boston shipping men today. It was presumed to be a British or French ship whose sailing from New York, or some other Atlantic port, had not been announced.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Sept. 15

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
Shortwave
3:30 WRUL (WIXAL) 15.13mc
6:00 WRUL (WIXAL) 15.13mc
11:00 WRUL (WIXAL) 11.73mc

Station WRUL

For Friday, Sept. 15

(11.73mc-25.6m)

10:00 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
10:30 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
10:45 p. m.—"The Listeners' Mailbag."

Amusements

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FREDRIC MARCH (In Person) in
THE AMERICAN WAY
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20. No Higher
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
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NICHOLAS JOY SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44 St. Circle 6-5990
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Dairy Products for Every Meal

Football Careers Paralleled at B. U.—Casey Signed for Managing Again

Two Terrier Gridiron Pals Facing Last Year Together

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When the curtain drops on the 1939 football season at Boston University, two Terrier gridiron stalwarts will mark the end of an athletic partnership that began when they reported for practice at Lowell High.

Born on the same street within three months of each other and pals from the time they could walk, Capt. Paul Sullivan and Ray Hartley are about to play their last games together. Next year, because he missed one year of school and is now a junior, Hartley will be without his running mate.

Friendly Rivalry

This friendship has been featured all along by a rivalry that knew no rancour. In high school it was Ray who was the regular and Paul the substitute tackle. Now in college it is Paul who is the captain and one of only two certain starters on Coach Pat Hanley's list, while Ray finds himself in a scramble for the position he held as a regular last year.

Oddly enough, Paul was not so well known in high school for his football playing as he was for his golf. For two years in a row he held the City of Lowell caddie championship. He preferred golf, and only took up football because Ray asked him to. Ray, incidentally, came to B. U. because Paul asked him to.

Paths Separated

When they were graduated, their paths separated for a year. Paul entered B. U., reported for the freshman team, and at the end of the season was elected honorary captain. Ray worked on a truck all that year, entering the intown institution in the fall of 1937. Like Paul, he played for the yearlings and was elected captain.

While Hartley was with the first-year team, Sullivan was a reserve tackle for the varsity. Although he weighed only 171 pounds, his speed and power enabled him to play in enough games to make his letter, and when last year rolled around, Paul became a regular tackle, with Irwin "Red" Kopecky in the other tackle slot. Sophomore Hartley was consigned to reserve tackle duty, until Kopecky was dropped from the team, and he became the other regular tackle.

A Sure Starter

This year Capt. Sullivan and Charlie Cremens of Cambridge, right guard, are the only sure starters Hanley has named. Hartley would probably have been on this list if he had not put on 25 pounds during the summer to step his weight up to 235. Dressed in a rubber suit, Ray is now working hard to scale down to playing weight. If he makes it by the time the first game with Franklin and Marshall at Riverside rolls around Oct. 7, he may be placed in the line-up.

Whether he goes in at tackle or at guard remains to be seen, however. Graduation last June left the left guard spot wide open, and Hanley, with his aides Al Kawal and Walt Holmer, is trying to convert Ken Skoropowski from a good end into a better guard. If the move succeeds and Hartley is in shape to play tackle, the Terrier line would take definite form.

By a Staff Photographer
Capt. Paul Sullivan, B. U.

Stir at Home

Paul's entrance into Boston University caused somewhat of a stir in the Sullivan household, for his brother, Bill, is publicity director at Boston College. And it doesn't help the friendly arguments at home when Paul announces that his pet ambition is to beat B. C. In his sophomore year, the Terriers tied the Eagles, while last year the boys from Newton won by one touchdown. What will happen this year remains to be seen.

Capt. Sullivan spent six weeks of the summer at Camp Devens, and the rest of the time doing construction work on a golf course to keep in shape for football. A second lieutenant in the R. O. T. C., Paul is slated to become a captain this year.

Scholastically, Sullivan is on the Dean's list. He is a member of Scabbard and Blade, honorary military society, and of Scull, one of the most sought-after secret societies in the university. Only six students are elected each year. For two years he was a member of the House of Representatives, student governing body. Sullivan also plays on the Terrier golf team. No. 2 man last year, he will probably be No. 1 this season.

Smoothing Attack

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 14 (AP) — Bown's football squad went to work on brushing up the attack that made it an eleven to be reckoned with by all opponents last season when Coach "Tuss" McLaughry topped off a busy afternoon with a 90-minute dummy scrimmage that was highly satisfactory to the Bruin coaches, all things considered. As far as numbers go the squad seems to have leveled off at 45, the main part of them specially invited players. There were no new arrivals.

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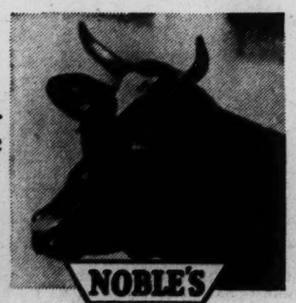

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Around The Hub

Harvard Hopes

There is no end in sight to the Harvard football situation—unless Wes Fesler waves a magic wand. The little "Iron Man" Bobby Green and Don Daughters, with alternate Win Jameson, are gone and tomorrow morning Fesler begins the task of trying to replace them with new ends.

Bobby Green and Daughters practically monopolized the end posts last year and what substituting was necessary was taken care of by Jameson. Others who aspired to become ends simply wore their pants thread-bare watching football from the bench.

Kelly Sincere

Bartow Kelly is the only prospect who has had any big game experience and that experience is remote and hardly of value. Kelly is small, but steady and sincere. Another is Jim Devine, a good runner and pass receiver who looked good in the Yale Jayvee game.

Gene Lovett is the most likely prospect in that he is big, smart, fast, and needs only the will to go places. Joe Koufman, who was ineligible last year, is a possibility. George Downing, converted tackle, is huge and fast, and if his lateral reflexes respond he could easily win prominence. Duncan Longcope, George Haydock, and Al Maguire must show improvement, but with the position so open all candidates have a good chance.

♪ ♪ ♪

Some form of hockey news may trickle out of this section today. It is reported that Eddie Shore, Bruin defenseman, and new owner of the Springfield franchise in the International-American Hockey League, is expected here to view the present situation.

♪ ♪ ♪

Frank Leahy, Boston College's personable new coach, yesterday put his squad through its first scrimmage and was far from satisfied. He put two backfields running through plays against the freshmen. In the first were Ed Cowhig, quarter; Lou Montgomery, right half; Bob Jauron, left half, and Frank Davis, full. In the second were Henry Toczylowski, quarter; Charlie O'Rourke and Vita Ananis, halfs, and Pete Cignetti, full. Although the second quartet stood out as a unit, Lou Montgomery, the former Brockton High flash, made several sparkling broken field runs. Another scrimmage was scheduled for today.

♪ ♪ ♪

Belmont Country Club announces a match which should provide some of the best golf seen in this section this year. Byron Nelson, national open champion, and Henry Picard, present P. G. A. titleholder, will team against Slammin' Sam Snead, who tossed away his chances for the open title this year with an eight on the last hole at Philadelphia, and Harold "Jug" McSpaden, Winchester pro and this year's Canadian open champion. The match will take place Sept. 23 and 24.

♪ ♪ ♪

At Chicago today, only one New Englander remained in the national amateur golf championship. Johnny Burke of Newport, R. I., who is registered from New York, eliminated Pat Abbott, last year's finalist, and Scotty Campbell of Seattle, Wash., No. 2 player on the 1936 Walker Cup team. Holly Mandley of Wethersfield, Conn., present New England amateur champion, was put out in the first round, while chubby Joe Lynch of Canton lost in the second round to C. Ross Somerville, 1932 national amateur winner.

♪ ♪ ♪

New England gridiron notes: Dummy scrimmaging for Tuss McLaughry's Brown eleven yesterday. The squad now numbers 45 . . . Coach Joe Sheeketski put his Holy Cross squad through a two-hour scrimmage, its first contact work of the season . . . New Hampshire, under the coaching of George Sauer, opened practice yesterday . . . Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern reports himself pleased at the condition of his squad. "It's three weeks ahead of last year's," he says.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Lew Manly started his ninth season at Tufts today when he greeted 28 candidates for the varsity football team. Although the squad was small numerically, it more than made up for that fact by its enthusiasm. Manly immediately put the boys to work, dividing them into two teams and setting them running through plays. Capt. Art Griffin led 10 of 14 lettermen who reported.

♪ ♪ ♪

At a preliminary meeting this morning, 12 varsity and 24 freshmen cross country candidates reported to Coach Jerry Tatton of Northeastern. Active practice will begin tomorrow. Dave Lockerby of Framingham and Sam Drevitch of Roxbury were the only veterans left from last year's team. A captain will be elected later this week.

♪ ♪ ♪

Marjory Johnson of the Bridgeport, Conn., Girls has hung up quite a string of softball victories this season, and will offer plenty of opposition to the Boston Olympets when the two teams meet in a two-game series at the Garden Friday and Saturday evenings. Miss Johnson has pitched her team to 20 victories in 21 games this season, and has held opponents to an average of four runs per game.

Tomorrow's Baseball

National League

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, New York at Cincinnati (2), Philadelphia at Chicago (2), Boston at St. Louis.

American League

St. Louis at Washington, Chicago at Philadelphia, Detroit at New York, Cleveland at Boston.

'It's Your Job Again Casey'

By a Staff Photographer
Casey Stengel (left) and Bob Quinn, President of the Bees, will work together again next year. Although Casey is out in Chicago, President Quinn stilled all rumors to the contrary yesterday by wiring for and receiving Stengel's acceptance to manage the Bees another season.

Cornell Gridders Trained On Bicycles During Summer

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP) — Cornell's football squad will bicycle back to practice to become, in Coach Carl Snavely's mind, a string of question marks—particularly along the line.

All summer, presumably, 33 leading candidates have been putting in mileage as training for Cornell's 53rd football season. Snavely hopes the bicycle experiment will produce results, because, he points out, "the short practice season is really going to hurt."

This (Sept. 15) is the latest starting date in modern Cornell football.

Syracuse and Tigers

Results of the first two games—with Syracuse Oct. 7, and Princeton—will "either make or break the team," Snavely says. After those two, Cornell will play Penn State, Ohio State, Columbia, Colgate, Dartmouth and Pennsylvania in order.

The purpose of the bicycling is to strengthen the players' legs so it will not be necessary to devote much of the practice period to conditioning. Snavely will have plenty to do trying to fill six vacant places in the line.

Two tackles, Nick Drahos of Cedarhurst, N. Y., and Fred West of Lansdowne, Pa., probably will answer two of Snavely's questions. They shared the right tackle slot last year, but one will be moved to the left side. Kirk Hershey of Philadelphia and Al Kelley of Tarentum, Pa., top the list of end candidates; Howard Dunbar of Roselle Park, N. J., and Jerry Cohn of Cedarhurst appear slated for guard duty, and Hank Moran of Stamford, Conn., a converted back, may be the first choice center.

Not Pessimistic

Despite the loss by graduation of Brud Holland and Carl Spang, ends; Bill McKeever, tackle; Sid Roth and Jack Hemingway, guards, and Al Van Ranst, center, Snavely definitely is not pessimistic about line prospects. He isn't optimistic either, although he will have plenty of material to test. He has shown little concern about the backfield. He might even be willing to trade a back or two for proved linemen.

The backfield shapes up with Walt Matuszczak of Lowville, N. Y., in the blocking slot; Hal McCullough of Brooklyn at left half to do the kicking; Whit Baker of New Cumberland, Pa., at right half to run and pass, and Capt. Vince Eichler at fullback.

Ken Brown of Millerton, N. Y., about half Eichler's size, again will understudy the captain. Reserve halfbacks include Bill Murphy, John Borhman, Walt Sickles, Walt Scholl and Dick Stimson. Two sophomores, Lou Bufalino of Swampscott, Mass., and John Lewis of Bethelem, Pa., figure to make it tough for the veteran backs. Bufalino is a triple threat and Lewis, one of the best kickers on the squad.

Bates Strengthened

EATON CENTER, N. H., Sept. 14 — Strengthened by the arrival of Art Belliveau and Mike Buccigross, of Gardner and Boston, Mass., respectively, both juniors and veteran backfield men who were delayed in their arrival at Camp Wonalancet here, the Bates College football squad yesterday went through its second full day of practice sessions. The Bates team arrived here Monday for a two weeks training period, which started Tuesday under Head Coach "Mannie" Mansfield.

Boston Batting

Red Sox		Bees	
Foxx	.359	Hassett	.324
Berger	.333	Garms	.308
Williams	.326	Cuccinello	.308
Doerr	.318	Majeski	.280
Finney	.309	West	.280
Cramer	.306	Outlaw	.271
Tabor	.296	Miller	.269
Cronin	.296	Rowell	.267
Peacock	.280	Cooney	.254
Vosmik	.274	Masi	.253
Berg	.273	Lopez	.251
Carey	.271	Andrews	.250
Nonnenkamp	.250	Ross	.250
Desautels	.240	Warstler	.243
		Sisti	.230
		Weitelmann	.222
		Hodgin	.156
		Clemens	.000
		Schuster	.000

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W	L	Bees	W	L
Wagner	2	0	Posedel	15	11
Grove	14	4	Lanning	5	4
Heving	11	3	Fette	10	10
Ostermueller	11	4	Moran	1	1
Dickman	7	3	Sullivan	6	6
Bagby	4	3	MacFayden	8	13
Auker	9	9	Errickson	4	8
Lefebvre	1	1	Turner	4	9
Galehouse	8	9	Frankhouse	0	2
Wilson	8	11	Barnicle	0	0

Other Sports on Page 12

Nittany Lions Need Reserves On Front Wall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—The failure of five linemen to return for practice has seriously handicapped Penn State's football preparations as the Nittany Lions enter their second week of pre-season drills.

None too plentifully supplied with reserve guards and tackles, Penn State will feel the loss of the forwards. All five were listed for these positions on last year's freshman squad.

Leonard Frketich, 275 pound tackle and one of the biggest gridders in college football, is among the missing and it is doubtful if he will return. He had been counted on as probably varsity. Chuck Wilkinson, a guard from Scranton, is another serious loss. He played regularly on the yearling team last fall.

Limited Reserves

Others who have not yet reported are Vaughan Evans, of Scranton, and Jack Magerum, Morrisville, both guards; and Fred Schumacher, a tackle from Mahanoy City. Although none of these was expected to break into the varsity line-up, their absence has somewhat limited the supply of reserves.

With the exception of Bill Debler, blocking halfback, also from the 1938 freshman squad, all of the backs expected to return are on hand, and Coach Higgins finds himself with a plentiful supply.

Backfield In Doubt

The makeup of the first-string backfield is still very much in doubt, with only Chuck Peters, star runner from last year, being fairly secure in his position. Craig White, regular 1938 wingback, is having opposition from Dick Ewalt and Len Krouse, the latter one of the outstanding sophomore prospects.

At fullback, veteran Lloyd Ickes will be pushed by Bill Smaltz, a sophomore, but Ickes can also be used on the wing. Johnny Patrick and Bill Gerhard are leading the list as candidates for blocking halfback.

Dartmouth Shifts

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 14 (AP) — Coach Earl Blaik shifted the strength of his Dartmouth varsity line from left to right yesterday by switching Capt. Whit Miller, an end, and George Sommers, a veteran tackle, from port to starboard.

The others involved in Blaik's first important change of the season were Wingman Bob Nissen and Chuck Camp, a sophomore tackle.

Blaik also tried to strengthen his soft left guard spot with the conversion of Bob Hickes, who played tackle on last year's freshman team.

Defensive and offensive aerial drills were stressed during twin workouts.

Red Sox Hold Off Chicago; Stengel Pilots Bees in '40

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Only one run, no bases on balls and a mere nine hits by Detroit's slugging Tigers off two Red Sox pitchers in two days! What a rare and pleasant sight for those who inhabit Fenway Park! In this season of much woe on the mound, and in the midst of a second-place duel with the White Sox, Joe Cronin wishes it known that he can take more of the same. Yes, Dennie Galehouse and Lefty Grove have made Manager Joe a very happy young man during the two most recent afternoons.

If the hurling of Galehouse on Tuesday and of Grove yesterday is destined to continue throughout the waning weeks of the American League race, the White Sox might just as well forget about runner-up money. The Red Sox are as good as "in." Lefty's exhibition yesterday, which resulted in his fourteenth triumph, goes down in the books as his most effective of the year.

Grove's Best Effort

Previous to the Detroit final, Grove's best efforts over the nine-inning route were six hitters against the Yankees and Tigers in early July. In bagging No. 14 he yielded only four singles, struck out seven and walked no one. Until the ninth inning he had a two hitter. Whenever the visiting Bengals threatened his slender 1-to-0 advantage, Lefty poured that ball in there like the Grove of old. The day before Galehouse, also, had not given a base on balls.

Because the White Sox won a double-header in Washington while the locals were closing their Detroit series, only three games separated the two rivals this morning in the upper half of the league standing. However, the western invaders may find this margin of three contests as untouchable as if it were 33. A lot depends, of course, on the ability of other Boston hurlers to duplicate—or come close to—the recent successes of Galehouse and Grove. But with these veterans wheeling along with something more than the cover on the ball, Cronin is at least insured against a losing streak of length.

Cleveland at Fenway

The Cleveland Indians opened a three-game series with the Red Sox this afternoon, fresh from taking two straight from the Yankees and delaying their mathematical clinching of this fourth-in-a-row flag. Bobby Feller, having pitched nine innings yesterday in New York, will not start one of the contests at Fenway Park, although there is a chance he may come out of the bull pen in one of them. The sensational Iowa farm boy has won 21 games and may reach 25 before Oct. 1. And he is yet only 21 years of age. What a man he'll be when he grows up!

In their tour of the National League's West, the Bees today plunged right into the thick of the pennant battle. For three afternoons, through Saturday, Casey Stengel will send his club against the Cardinals out in St. Louis and he promises to use his full strength to silence any rumors that he is playing favorites in this race.

Stengel Returns

Bob Quinn's announcement that Stengel will manage the Bees again in 1940 did not come as a surprise. Those close to the team knew that it was only a matter of time before "Old Case" would be invited to return for his third successive season. Without the benefit of unlimited financial support, Case has done a great job at the Hive and might be in the first division today if injuries had not wrecked his regular nine. He would have crashed the money ranks with room to spare in '38 except for similar handicaps.

As far as the press is concerned, Stengel is "tops." Boston never had a more popular manager, the American League included. Under that mask which many laugh at is hidden the equipment of a strategist who need take off his hat to none. The boys covering baseball in Brooklyn will tell you the same thing. Give Stengel a good ball club and he'd show skeptics who the managerial geniuses are around the National League. We hope he gets that chance right here in Boston.

Detroit Only Unbeaten Team

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The defending champions from Detroit became the only unbeaten team left in the National Amateur Baseball Federation tournament yesterday when they handed the Birmingham, Ala., entry its first defeat, 6 to 4.

Birmingham had won four in a row and Detroit had won three and tied one.

The field, operating under the double elimination system, was cut to six teams when Jefferson County, Pa., handed Dearborn, Mich., its second setback, 12 to 2, and Springfield, Mass., knocked out Pittsburgh, 15 to 3.

Washington and Barberton, Ohio, each beaten once, clashed in a game intended to eliminate one of them but they got around that by going 12 innings to a 4-4 deadlock halted by darkness. It will be played off.

If Barberton wins the other pairing for the day will be Barberton vs. Detroit and Birmingham vs. Springfield. If Washington wins, Detroit will take on Springfield and Birmingham will engage Washington. Jefferson County drew a bye for the day because of the playoff game.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
LADIES' DAY
Red Sox vs. Cleveland
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2100

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

Sept. 13

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Finney lb	3	0	1	1	9	0	0
Cramer cf	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Williams rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Vosmik lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Doerr 2b	3	0	2	2	2	4	1
Carey ss	3	0	0	0	3	3	1
Desautels c	3	1	1	2	7	0	0
Grove p	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	27	1	7	9	27	10	1
DETROIT							
McCosky, cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Fox, rf	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Gehringer, 2b	3	0	0	0	3	1	0
Greenberg, 1b	4	0	0	0	6	2	0
Higgins, 3b	4	1	1	1	1	2	0
Bell, lf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kress, ss	3	0	0	0	2	4	0
Tebbetts, c	3	0	0	0	8	2	1
Hutchinson, p	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
*Parsons	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	31	0	4	4	24	12	1

*Batted for Hutchinson in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		—1

Run batted in, Finney. Two-base hits, Finney, Desautels. Hits, off Hutchinson 7 in 7 innings; off Thomas, 0 in 1 inning. Left on bases, Detroit 5, Boston 7. Stolen base, Fox. Sacrifices, Finney, Gehringer. Base on balls, by Hutchinson 4. Struck out, by Grove 7, by Hutchinson 2. Double play, Hutchinson, Kress and Greenberg. Losing pitcher, Hutchinson. Time, 1h. 36m. Umpires, McGowan, Grieve and Quinn. Attendance, 2,400.

Bees

Sept. 13

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hack, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Herman, 2b	4	1	0	0	4	3	0
Galan, lf	4	3	3	4	0	0	0
Gleeson, lf	1	1	1	3	1	0	0
Leiber, cf	4	4	4	10	5	0	0
Nicholson, rf	4	3	3	4	4	0	0
Hartnett, c	4	2	2	2	4	0	0
Garbark, c	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
G. Russell, 1b	5	1	3	4	6	0	1
Mattick, ss	5	0	3	3	2	1	1
Passeau, p	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	15	19	31	27	7	2
BOSTON							
Sisti, 2b	3	1	2	2	2	4	0
Weitelmann, 2b	2	0	0	0	2	3	0
Garms, lf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ross, lf	4	1	1	2	3	0	0
Hassett, 1b	3	1	1	2	12	2	0
West, rf	3	1	1	1	0	0	1
Majeski, 3b	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Rowell, cf	4	0	1	2	1	0	2
Lopez, c	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
†Clemens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andrews, c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warstler, ss	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Schuster, ss	3	0	0	0	2	4	1
Errickson, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moran, p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
MacFayden, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Hodgin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Callahan, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Barkley	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	4	7	10	24	15	5

*Batted for MacFayden in 7th inning. †Ran for Lopez in 8th inning. ‡Batted for Callahan in 9th inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	5	0	2	1	1	4	0	2	x	—15
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	—4

Runs batted in—West, Majeski, Rowell, Lopez, Leiber 6, Nicholson, G. Russell 2, Mattick 3. Two-base hits—Hassett, Rowell, Ross, Galan, G. Russell, Nicholson, Mattick. Three-base hit—Gleeson. Home runs—Leiber 2. Sacrifices—Hassett, Majeski. Double plays—Majeski, Sisti and Hassett; Hassett, Schuster and Hassett; Schuster, Sisti and Hassett; Weitelmann and Hassett; Schuster, Weitelmann and Hassett. Left on bases—Boston 7, Chicago 5. First base on balls—Off Errickson 2, off Moran 1, off MacFayden 1, off Callahan 1, off Passeau 1. Struck out—By Passeau 7. Hits—Off Errickson, 5 in 3-3 inning; off Moran, 3 in 2 innings; off MacFayden, 8 in 3 1-3 innings; off Callahan, 3 in 2 innings. Hit by pitched ball—By Passeau (Majeski). Losing pitcher—Errickson. Umpires—Magerkurth, Stewart and Campbell. Time—1h. 50m. Attendance—2,999.

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Royal Escort to the Sidelines for Stars in Both National Lawn Tennis and Golf

Tennis Stars Fall Rapidly In Fourth-Round Matches

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 14 (AP)—Reputations went at a dime a dozen in the National tennis championships yesterday, when Adrian Quist of Australia and Frankie Parker and Elwood Cooke of this country's flannel elite were eliminated in rapid succession in fourth - round matches.

Quist, the most important casualty, tumbled before some inspired play by Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., 11—9, 4—6, 8—6, 6—1. Parker was plastered by Gilbert Hunt Jr., the net-playing terror from Washington, D. C., 6—1, 6—1, 6—1, and Cooke succumbed to the terrific service and forehand drive of Welby van Horn of Los Angeles, 6—3, 8—10, 6—4, 7—5.

Thrill For Spectators

The crowd in the big concrete horseshoe got one thrill after another as the fame-hungry youngsters knocked off the big shots. The officials back under the marquee weren't so happy, because the tournament was left in a fix for headliners.

Sabin acted like he was getting even for being left off the Davis Cup team the way he waded into Quist, hero of the Australian victory at Merion 11 days back. Quist, it will be recalled, trimmed Bobby Riggs in the decisive match for the cup, but he was just another Australian a long way from home when Sabin finished with him. The Portland boy outsteadied Quist from the baseline, rattled his teeth with sharp volleys and in the final set lobbed him out.

Striking Victory

Hunt, who eliminated Riggs from the championships last year, took similar delight in trouncing his Davis Cupper, Parker. He knocked Frankie back on his heels at the outset and never gave him a chance to recover.

Van Horn's victory over Cooke was equally striking. Just turned 19, Welby entered the tournament unranked, unseeded and virtually unsung. Cooke was seeded third on the strength of having reached this year's Wimbledon final against Riggs.

The kid from Los Angeles turned loose an amazing service and forehand drive. He had the crowd standing and yelling, like it used to be when Ellsworth Vines and Don Budge yanked the string on their cannon. Cooke just did the best he could, and when it was over he said he didn't know which had knocked his head off—the service or the forehand—but that he suspected it was a little of both.

Bromwich Meets Hunt

John Bromwich of Australia was the only one of the lower bracket stars to survive the uprising. He beat Gardnar Mulloy of Miami, 7—5, 6—1, 6—1, and will run into Gilbert Hunt in the quarter-finals on Friday. Van Horn will meet Sabin.

Other matches pit Riggs against Harry Hopman of Australia, and Midshipman Joe Hunt of Annapolis against Don McNeill of Oklahoma City. Hopman qualified yesterday by winning his postponed match with Bryan Grant, Jr., 7—5, 7—5, 5—7, 6—3.

In yesterday's women's matches, Helen Jacobs beat Nina Brown of England, 6—2, 6—2; Valerie Scott, England, beat Helen Bernhard, New York, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5; Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Boston, beat Catherine Malcolm, California, 6—1, 6—0; Kay Stammers, England, beat Dorothy Workman, Rosemead, Calif., 6—1, 4—6, 7—5; and Dorothy Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., beat Mrs. F. J. Hammersley, England, 6—1, 6—4.

Pennant Races At a Glance

By the Associated Press

Unable to shake off the tenacious St. Louis Cardinals, the Cincinnati Reds nevertheless protected their 3½ game lead in the National League Sept. 13 with a 3-to-0 victory over the Brooklyn Dodgers. The Red Birds matched it with 10-9 triumph over Philadelphia.

In the American League the New York Yankees lost another game from their apparently ample margin. The champions were trounced 9-4 by Cleveland while the Boston Red Sox defeated the Detroit Tigers. This development left the clubs 15 games apart with the Yanks needing four victories to clinch their fourth consecutive flag.

This was the situation:

National League

	Won	Lost	Games behind	Games to play
Cincinnati	80	50		24
St. Louis	78	55	3½	20
Chicago	74	62	9	18
Brooklyn	69	62	11½	23

American League

New York	96	40		18
Boston	81	55	15	18

Tigers Buy Pippen

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14 (AP)—A sale by the Athletics sent Pitcher Henry (Cotton) Pippen to the Detroit Tigers today.

The right-hander won four games and lost 11 with the A's this season. Drafted from the Sacramento club last October, he was sold yesterday for the waiver price.

Pippen is expected to join the Tigers in New York today.

Co-Leaders on Horrell Team

U. C. L. A.

Left: Co-captain John Frawley of the 1939 University of California at Los Angeles football eleven. Coach Babe Horrell regards him as one of the best guards on the coast. Right: Co-captain Dale (Buck) Gilmore of the 1939 Bruin team. The flashy Negro is right halfback and safety man.

Married Men On Nebraska Team

By the Associated Press

Lincoln, Neb.

Among the more than 60 members of the University of Nebraska football squad are three pairs of brothers and five married men. The brothers are Robert and Royal Kahler, back and tackle; Sam and Ed Schwartzkopf, tackle and guard, and Ray and Jerome Prochaska, ends. The married men are the Kahler brothers, Adna Dobson, guard; Roy Petsch, back, and Clarence Herndon, tackle.

Sky's the Limit to New U. C. L. A. Head Grid Coach

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Bruins of the University of California at Los Angeles are facing their strongest schedule on record. They are out to make it their best season, and they know that if they lead the Pacific Coast Conference that they will lead the nation. Thus, the sky's the limit to Coach E. C. "Babe" Horrell, veteran assistant who enters his first season as head man, replacing William H. Spaulding, now director of athletics.

Some critics may be sure that the Bruins won't end in the front rank, but there's hardly a critic who doesn't admit that, win or lose, the Bruins are going to have their most interesting season.

Face Texas Christian

They open against Texas Christian, certainly one of the nation's top three last season. This, the first set-to between the two teams, is a night game, Sept. 29. P. C. C. rules prevent any time, normally, for practice before Sept. 14. This is an advantage to the Horned Frogs, who began practice on Sept. 5.

The Bruins' "big" season includes the regular conference round-robin, meeting such teams as Cal, U. S. C., Stanford, Washington, teams which are among the nation's first 20 of any man's line-up. In addition, the Bruins meet Santa Clara, one of the nation's most spectacular elevens, and Montana.

Ryland Lost

Other adverse circumstances are the major loss of John Ryland at center, and the installation of a new system, new to many keymen who could not show up at spring practice.

Encouraging aspects are the high pitch of the squad's enthusiasm; strong backfield material with plenty of speed and good passing, kicking, running, and blocking; an experienced line except at center; and fairly good reserves in every position.

The new system makes football different at U. C. L. A.: "Babe" will not use the shift, would like to do away with the huddle, and, except for punting, will have only one formation: the single-wing back.

Shifted to Right End

Don Macpherson (Junior), first-string left end last year, has been shifted to right, where he must beat out Charles Cascales (Jr.), Robert Simpson (Sophomore), Robert Cress (Jr.) who played 226 minutes last year, and Ed Irwin (So.).

Mladin Zarubica (Senior), with a 40-minute average for each game last year, is leading for right tackle; Jack Cohen (Jr.) is experienced; sophomores are Cecil Dye, Ray Terry, and Jack Lee.

Co-Capt. John Frawley at right guard was the coast's leading placement kicker last fall, with a .750 average. Others out for the guard job are Robin Williams (Jr.), Joe Ruettgers (Jr.), and Charles Reading, transfer from Compton Junior College.

Center Hole

At center, the Ryland hole will be filled by Sherman Phinney (Sr.) should he return to school. Mostly inexperienced are Martin Matheson (Jr.), Milt Whitebock (Transfer), Lynn Hale (Transfer), Gene Alder (Jr.), and Bill Armstrong and Ted Jones, sophomores. If Phinney doesn't come back, Jack Sommers (Jr.) will return from left guard to the spot which he played in prep school and as a yearling.

Others out for left guard are Louis Kyzivat (Sr.), who will be first string if Sommers is shoved over; Nate de Francisco (So.), Bill Shubin (Sr.), and Henry Savoian, Dave Gaston, and Doug Schwartz, 1938 reserves.

Ernie Hill (Sr.) and Dell Lyman (Jr.) are veterans at left tackle. Sophomores are Charles Fears, Stuart McKenzie, Jack Kinney and Roger Hoeger.

Here for a Chance

At left end is Woodrow Strode (Sr.). Other veterans are Jim Mitchell (Sr.) and Frank Carroll (Sr.). Up from the frosh are Milt Smith and Art Anderson. Ray Bartlett, all-regional jaysee end at Pasadena last year, is here for a chance.

At quarter is Ned Mathews, an iron-man sophomore last year. Other candidates are Ben Kvitky (So.), and Robert Howell (So.); Robert Wai, transfer from Honolulu and brother to two former Bruins, and Don Tolan, all-Northern California jayvee quarter from Modesto.

Right halfs are excellent: Co-Captain Dale Gilmore and Jack Robinson, four-sport star at Pasadena Jaysee, probably the fastest football player this season. Also available are Clark George, transfer from Purdue, Joe Viger (Jr.), Bill Troxel (Jr.), and Dennis Francis (Jr.), all experienced.

At left half are Kenny Washington (Sr.) and Charles Fenenbock (Jr.), aided by Monte Steadman (So.).

Fullback

Fullback will be either Bill Overlin (Jr.), last year's star; Leo Cantor, up from the frosh; John Zaby (Sr.) or Don Hesse (Sr.).

The new order in this part of the country is to designate a player as Joe Halfback (Jr.) instead of Joe Halfback '41; this is done because so many players are transfers from other schools; others have skipped a year of play due to ineligibility or outside jabs, and still others take five or six years to get a bachelor degree—making it impossible to anticipate which class he will graduate in—if any.

Robert K. Shellaby

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

McKechnie's Two-Man Staff

"If Bill McKechnie wins the pennant in the National League this year, he'll have to do it with Walters and Derringer," said Casey Stengel a month ago. "There isn't another pitcher on that Cincinnati staff who'll win in turn when the race gets hot. Wait and see."

As they say in the dugout, the manager of the Boston Bees "called the turn." In the last 20 games, while the Reds have fought off the revived Gashouse Gang from St. Louis, only one pitcher outside of Bucky Walters and Paul Derringer has registered a triumph. The lone exception is Gene Thompson, who handcuffed the Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday.

Five for Derringer

Through the series of games Derringer has baffled the opposition five times running. Walters has cornered three, with one setback. Of the remaining contests, nine were tossed to the four winds by an assortment of Bill McKechnie second-line hurlers. Included in this group was a non-decision battle with the Cardinals.

Digging deeper into the records it is revealed that exclusive of the two aces, Cincinnati's moundsmen have turned in only eight complete contests against the Cardinals, Cubs, Pirates, Dodgers and Giants. In other words, against the stiffer competition in the National League. It is fortunate for McKechnie that the Phillies and Bees are still in the circuit.

♦ ♦ ♦

Richard Vidmer, widely-read columnist in the New York Herald Tribune, discussed the Yankee situation with Lou Gehrig the other day and then printed the following quotes: "That's a pretty good ball club," he (Gehrig) said with a smile that indicated he thought it was much better than that. "They still talk about the Yankees as though they were made up mostly of a bunch of power hitters. They still think of the club as it was when the Babe and Bob Meusel and Earle Combs and Tony Lazzeri were around. We built up a reputation for power then and somehow it's stuck, even though all those fellows are gone now. But, as a matter of fact, this is a great defensive club first of all. The power is just incidental."

According to ball players outside of New York, this, in a nutshell, is the story of the 1939 Yankees. Gehrig hit the nail on the head. Joe McCarthy's present gang unquestionably has the greatest defensive infield combination in Yankee history—perhaps one of the smoothest running of all time. And in Di Maggio and Dickey they have a finished center fielder and catcher. If the other team makes one mistake, the champions jump at the opening and capitalize. But only once in a new moon do they beat themselves.

♦ ♦ ♦

According to accepted official averages, Jimmy Foxx was hitting .358 when he stepped out of the Red Sox line-up for the balance of the season. In 467 trips to the batter's box, Double-X is credited with 167 base hits. However, when the figures of the official scorers are made public in December, it will be found that Jim owns a .359 pace for his 1939 efforts against American League hurling.

It all happened in Shibe Park, Philadelphia. Back on Aug. 15, while the Red Sox were playing a game with the Athletics, Foxx smashed a drive into left field. From the press box it looked as if Bob Johnson had errored on the play and the newspaperman scoring the game signaled as much to his fellow scribes.

But after the contest the scorer happened to enter the Philadelphia clubhouse and there the A's—who were in a far better position to watch the flight of the ball—told him that Johnson had not put his glove on the pellet at all, a fact which changed the entire complexion of the play. On the official tabulation, therefore, Foxx was given a hit and Johnson was relieved of his error. In most papers, however, the play was described as the scorer had originally called it in the press box.

♦ ♦ ♦

Del Baker, at Detroit, has a young left-hander on his pitching staff named Harold Newhouse and you probably will hear all about him in a year or two. In a fast semi-pro league the boy hurled 63 consecutive scoreless innings. The Tigers had him schooling with Beaumont in the Texas League.

Newhouse is extremely fast when he turns on the steam and his curve ball looks as if it were dropping off the edge of a table. He works regularly in batting practice and gives those veteran Tigers plenty of trouble. The rookie covers up his pitch well and keeps his eyes riveted on the plate in the process of delivery. Control will come in time.

Nebraska Faces Grid Crossroad With Full Squad

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 14 (AP)—University of Nebraska football, for years a tradition wherever the gridiron sport was well known, stands at the crossroads.

Last year the Cornhuskers had the worst season since the 90's. They won three, tied one and lost five. In 48 years Nebraska has played 407 games, meeting many of the outstanding schools of the country, and has won 284, lost 92 and tied 31, for a percentage of .755.

The Huskers were best known in the early 20's, when they had a habit of knocking the late Knute Rockne's Notre Dame teams out of national championships, when they downed Illinois of Red Grange days and when they were the perennial old Missouri Valley Conference champions.

Bright Spots

The bright spots in the present outlook are 15 major lettermen, more replacements than usual and a better quality of reserves. The squad numbers more than 60.

"Our most urgent needs," said Major L. M. "Biff" Jones, in his third year as head man of the Huskers, "are men to fill the places left vacant by the graduation of Center Charley Brock, a defensive power; Fullback Bill Callihan, a dependable blocker, and Halfback Jack Dodd, a climax runner.

"If we were to play a game tomorrow, I would start two seniors, eight juniors and one sophomore—and don't ask me for names."

First Two Games

Looked upon as likely to make or break this year's team is the outcome of the first two games, against Indiana and Minnesota. Nebraska also will meet Baylor and Pittsburgh, plus its Big Six Conference rivals, defending champion Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, Kansas State and Iowa State.

"We're not fooling around in preparing for that opening game against Indiana Sept. 30," Jones boomed. "The boys seem to be in good condition and eager for hard work."

The Major, previously Head Coach at the U. S. Military Academy, Louisiana State and Oklahoma, doesn't spend his time in idle talk. He closed his comment with: "We could help matters some if we could rearrange the schedule, but there it is."

'Friendly' Football Matches Planned

LONDON, Sept. 14 (CP Cable)—Football and Rugby officials have been very active during the past three days and it is probable that many "friendly" matches will be played at the week end, particularly in areas that are not likely to be subject to air raids.

Sports organizations are eager to resume activity in some form or other to afford relief from war strain. Scratch teams are being raised by leading league soccer clubs and it is expected about 20 games will be played. Six Rugby League clubs have also arranged exhibition games.

Authorities will keep a strict eye on attendances at Saturday's matches. If crowds are particularly large it is expected admittance by ticket will be the order at future games.

Regular league schedules were cancelled last week and any contests arranged will be played along amateur lines.

Upsets Mark Early Rounds Of National Amateur Golf

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 (AP)—Slim, dapper Willie Turnesa lost his national amateur golf crown yesterday, but got a royal escort to the sidelines as more than a half-dozen other standout favorites—including two former titleholders—bowed out of the picture in the tournament's first two rounds of match play.

Turnesa, an easy first-round victor over Howard Everitt of Oreland, Pa., was eliminated during the afternoon by George Dawson, 37-year-old Chicago entry. The outcome of this match climaxed a day marked by surprise triumphs.

Goodman Out

Johnny Goodman of Omaha, Neb., winner of the 1937 amateur title and the national open championship on this course, North Shore, was one of the stars who faded from the scene.

Others were Johnny Fischer of Cincinnati, winner of the title in 1936; Tom Sheehan, the young Northville, Mich., player who on Monday and Tuesday set a new all-time qualifying record of 139 for 36 holes; Pat Abbott of Pasadena, Calif., the 1938 finalist against Turnesa; Maurice McCarthy of Cincinnati, second low qualifier, and Charles Yates of Atlanta, the former British amateur champion.

Turnesa Game

Dawson, who was a semifinalist in the 1926 national amateur tournament, defeated Robert Clark of Edgewater, Colo., 4 and 3, during the first round, and started off as though he would score a second rout over Turnesa. But the young champion, three down after six holes, rallied strongly to make it a battle to the finish.

Dawson went one up at the 16th when Turnesa's shot out of a trap barely made the green. They halved the 17th. On the final hole, Dawson was on the green nicely in two, and Turnesa, blowing his chance to stay in the running, put his second to the right of the green, finally winding up with a 5 to Dawson's par 4.

Goodman lost in the second round, one down, to Don Schumacher, 23-year-old star from Dallas, Texas. Goodman took bogie 5's on the final two holes as Schumacher played perfect golf for two pars.

Medalist Loses

Fischer also was a second-round victim, losing 3 and 2 to Gordon Kummer, a 31-year-old electrical contractor from Milwaukee who never has won a big-time title.

Sheehan, who had brilliant qualifying rounds of 70-69, was cooled off in the first round, losing 3 and 2 to Kean Donnelly, an unknown from Philadelphia.

Abbott and McCarthy also went out in the opening round, Abbott bowing to John P. Burke of Rye, N. Y., 2 and 1, and McCarthy being eliminated by Henry J. Kowal of Hamilton, N. Y., 3 and 2.

Yates, one of several young stars expected to bid strongly for the crown, lost 5 and 3, in the final match of the day to Ed Kingsley of Salt Lake City, Utah, a semi-finalist in the 1938 tournament.

Somerville Survives

The only ex-champion surviving the day's blast of unexpected results was C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville, the Canadian veteran who won the title in 1932. He defeated T. R. Johnston of Philadelphia, 6 and 5, and then polished off Joe Lynch of Canton, Mass., 4 and 2.

Marvin (Bud) Ward, the Spokane, Wash., star who almost won the national open this summer, also remained in the running. He had a close call this morning, finally defeating Eddie Held of Edgewater, Colo., one up in 20 holes—the only extra hole match of the day—and then eliminated Chris Brinke of Birmingham, Mich., 6 and 5.

Dick Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., who reached the 1938 semi-finals, also advanced to the third round, as did Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a finalist against Goodman in 1936 at Portland, Ore.

Two rounds today will reduce the field to four players.

Dorothy Kirby Breaks Record Of Patty Berg

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 14 (AP)—A terrific 72 over a sunbaked, windswept course yesterday enabled Dorothy Kirby, Atlanta, Ga., to take the lead at the three-quarter mark of the women's Western golf derby.

Six strokes under the course record and one under the previous tournament record, Miss Kirby's 72 was five strokes under women's par and only two above men's par. It gave her a 54-hole total of 233.

Best Nine

Long driving Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., turned in the best nine-hole score of the tournament when she fired a 34, four under par, going out. However, trap trouble coming in bogged her down to a 40 and a 54-hole total of 234.

Both Miss Hicks and Miss Kirby broke the old course record of 78 set by Mrs. John W. Taylor of Evanston in 1933. The previous derby record of 73 was set last year by Patty Berg.

Phyllis Otto Third

Third place was occupied by chunky 15-year-old Phyllis Otto of Omaha, Neb. Her 80 yesterday gave her a total of 240.

Ellamae Williams of Chicago, Illinois State champion, was fourth with an 83 and a 54-hole total of 242.

Tied in fifth place were Dorothy Traung of San Francisco, and Edith Estabrooks of Dubuque, Iowa, whose scores of 75 and 76 respectively gave them 54-hole totals of 243.

Marion Miley, Lexington, Ky., who won the derby in 1935-36-37, slipped to sixth place with 244.

Jones at Amateur

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 (AP)—One of the most interested spectators yesterday at the national amateur golf tournament was Bobby Jones of Atlanta, Ga., winner of the amateur championship five times between 1924 and 1930 and national open king four times between 1923 and 1930.

Jones, who quit competitive golf after scoring his grand slam of the British and American opens and amateurs in 1930, had Clarence Buddington Kelland, the author, as his tramping partner on jaunts around the course.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 13

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 7, San Diego 6.
Seattle 7, Los Angeles 6.
Others postponed, rain.

International League Playoffs

Buffalo 8, Rochester 1.
Jersey City 3, Newark 2 (16 innings).

American Association Playoffs

Indianapolis 12, Kansas City 4.
Louisville 9, Minneapolis 8.

Southern Association Playoffs

Atlanta 12, Chattanooga 4.
Nashville 10, Memphis 4.

Texas League Playoffs

San Antonio 2, Dallas 0.
Fort Worth 5, Houston 4.

Eastern League Playoffs

Scranton 4, Springfield 0.
Albany 4, Elmira 2 (10 innings).

Temple Offense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The double-wingback offense, which has been the chief offensive threat for Temple University football teams since 1933, when Glenn S. (Pop) Warner, originator of the wingback attack, came to the Owl institution, will comprise only one-third of the Temple offense this fall, according to Fred H. Swan, who succeeded Warner as head coach last spring.

Practice in Pool

APPLETON, Wis., Sept. 14 (AP)—Ninety-five degree heat drove Lawrence College football team candidates into the college swimming pool yesterday afternoon for a workout. Formations were worked out in slow motion in the shallow end of the pool.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	80	50	.615
St. Louis	78	55	.587
Chicago	74	62	.544
Brooklyn	69	62	.527
New York	66	63	.512
Pittsburgh	61	72	.459
Boston	57	73	.438
Philadelphia	41	89	.315

Results Sept. 13

Cincinnati 3, Brooklyn 0.
St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 9.
Chicago 15, Boston 4.
New York 2, Pittsburgh 0.
Pittsburgh 7, New York 4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	96	40	.706
Boston	81	55	.596
Chicago	78	58	.573
Cleveland	74	61	.548
Detroit	70	65	.519
Washington	59	79	.428
Philadelphia	48	88	.353
St. Louis	37	97	.271

Results Sept. 13

Boston 1, Detroit 0.
Cleveland 9, New York 4.
Chicago 3, Washington 1. (11 innings)
Chicago 4, Washington 2. (8 innings)
St. Louis 11, Philadelphia 3.

Joe Krakauskas, Washington Senator moundsman, is of Lithuanian descent.

'Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

American League

Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

Red Ruffing was the only pitcher to win two World Series contests last year.

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Edith Wharton	September	18
O. Henry	"	19
Theodore Roosevelt	"	20
James Fenimore Cooper	"	21
Washington Irving	"	22
William Bradford	"	23

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Portrait of The "Head"

NOBODY, I AM SURE, would ever have called him a great schoolmaster. Had he been, he would no doubt have finished up in a blaze of academic glory as master of some costly and ancient foundation.

As it was, he remained contentedly in charge of his own small preparatory school, a figure of assured eminence in his own place, unheard of outside it—save, presumably, when he set off during every summer vacation to some annual conclave of preparatory-school headmasters. There, for all I know, he addressed himself with telling effect to his fellows who may have looked forward above all things to his annual peroration. But I doubt it. And, anyway, I prefer to remember him as lovably and efficiently undistinguished, a schoolmaster every inch of him, a man who could have been nothing else had he tried.

I suppose there are still men like him today, but there cannot be many of them: men of serene, uncompromising orthodoxy, men who can contemplate modern life through a dead language, men who live in passionate abstractions and who one would not have seeing further than the ends of their noses for anything under the sun.

That was the "Head," with his classicism, his passion for wild flowers, his ancient cricket bat, his Sunday sermons and his rigid sense of right and wrong.

"He will come here a little boy, sir, and he will leave here a man—and a gentleman," declared the "Head," so I have been told, to every prospective parent. He would add: "I have yet to turn out a namby-pamby."

While this possibly frightened the mothers, it inspired the fathers; so there were never fewer than sixty little boys under the "Head's" roof, preparing to be men and gentlemen.

* * *

It is in recalling the "Head's" study that I can best recall the "Head" himself. It was almost a caricature of a headmaster's room, with its old brown velvet curtains, its brown leather chairs, its desk laden with pens and papers, and its reading stand. The walls were lined with leather-bound books—Lytton and Macaulay, Tacitus and Virgil, Shakespeare, Milton, Gibbon, and bound volumes of Punch. There were wooden shutters at the windows and, should the right hand of the "Head" stray toward these, one's knees quaked; for behind them reposed the "Head's" symbol of discipline, the cane.

There were two cases of stuffed birds, water-colors painted by the "Head," framed photographs taken by the "Head," an alpenstock hung over the fireplace by a cord; and, in the middle of it all, peering through his spectacles, the "Head" himself.

He was a gray little man with a dusty gown. His eyes, which were normally as mild as milk, could snap icily when the occasion demanded. When irritated, he nibbled the end of his mustache. If pleased, he cleared his throat and gave forth Latin and Greek tags in a mellow sing-song. Sometimes, when he had sent for a boy, he remained reading in his armchair for ten minutes.

Then: "Well, boy?" he would say. "And to what do I owe the pleasure of this visit?"

"You sent for me, sir."

"Did I? To be sure. Well, listen to this—," and he would read from the volume before him, sipping the words, indulging himself with such relish that he would inevitably forget what had prompted him to send for a pupil.

He believed that cold baths were beneficial to growing boys, and himself indulged in them—an example in which, I secretly believe, he took scant personal pleasure. He trusted in the benefits of sport as wholeheartedly as in those of Homer. He personally refereed football matches, a pinched, wizened little figure with a whistle in his mouth and shorts round his lean shanks. He played cricket with the boys; and, when at the wicket with his old-fashioned stance, he was that upsetting phenomenon—a figure of fun who could not be overthrown. Likewise at tennis, which he played gravely, with a college tie round his waist, his shirt sleeves buttoned at the wrists and a square-headed racket in his hand.

I can see the "Head" now in so many characteristic poses, on so many characteristic occasions, without being sure which, if any of them, provided real clues to his character.

I can see him polishing his glasses as he made his daily post-breakfast pronouncement. I can see him fluttering in to take his own senior class, his gown flapping like the wings of a seedy raven. I can see him prizegiving, an expression of melting benevolence on his face, and the slow—rather silly—jokes, at which we laughed with such dutiful din, on his lips. I can see him taking the termly "headmaster's walk," flanked by a full dozen boys on his either side, an ashstick in his hand, an endless flow of scholarly rhetoric at his command.

He spoke at the beginning of every term to the whole school assembled in the gym—resoundingly of playing the game, keeping a straight bat, upholding the traditions of the school, being gentlemen, standing up for ourselves and being proud of our association with him, with one another, with his masters and the few tons of Victorian brick and plaster that housed us. His eyes blazed with the fervor of what he was saying, and he never said anything different. Black to him was black, and white was white; and the order, and the discipline, and the form of things were regular as the books of Caesar which succeeded one another from term to term.

* * *

When we left the school, we went to his study in turn, and alone. There, amid his stuffed birds and his books, he shook us gravely by the hand, handed us each an old school tie, reminded us of the traditions we had now to forsake, and spoke of the "great school of life" into which we were now going.

By his own lights, he never made a mistake. He was accurate in the conduct of his foundation as in his play upon the cricket field. He was, I suppose, narrow, conventional, living in a vacuum, doling out Latin and general principles. He knew nothing of the world, of the "school of life" to which he commended us. But the "Head" was all right. We liked the little man.

CHARLES GORDON

By Courtesy of the Brooklyn (New York) Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CHILDREN ON THE BEACH": *A Painting by Winslow Homer*

UNLIKE MANY ARTISTS, Winslow Homer was encouraged as a child to sketch as much as he liked. Later he went out into the world as lithographer and illustrator.

For his marine pictures, painted first at Gloucester and later at Prout's Neck in Maine, he is widely known, and these seascapes won him great success and are considered by many to be among the finest ever painted. Independent of traditional influence, he expressed something new and powerful.

In 1867, when he was thirty-one years old, Winslow Homer made his first trip to Europe and spent ten months in Paris, but he did not study in any school nor copy in any gallery and he made no friends among the painters.

His work, with its sense of simple power and rugged honesty, has an individuality of its own, reflecting the New England spirit.

True Ambition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH HAS BEEN SAID and written on the subject of ambition, and it is often inspiring to review the lives of those individuals whose ambition has been to serve others rather than themselves. "Our ideals are our possibilities" is a sentiment the truth of which is borne out in every successful enterprise in human life.

Through the study and practice of Christian Science, one may find a sure foundation for true ambition and see the fruition of his righteous efforts. By learning the true nature of being as spiritual, perfect, and eternal, and man's unity with his creator, God, one is enabled to take possession of his rightful heritage of goodness, purity, and blessedness. The right sense of achievement that comes to one in human experience is not gained through another's vicarious efforts; it is won by one's own prayerful realization of the divine facts of being. The conquest of error involves the rejection of whatever savors of the mortal, finite, and self-willed, and the joyous and consistent endeavor to express God, good, in one's every thought and deed, to the fullest extent of one's understanding.

Our ambition should be to serve God, and never personal sense, material prestige, or human expediency. Radical, unflinching reliance on God, our divine source, results in our realization of a constant supply of good. David had a clear comprehension of man's utter dependence on God when he declared (I Chronicles 29:11, 12): "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine; thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head above all. Both riches and honour come of thee, and thou reignest over all; and in thine hand is power and might; and in thine hand it is to make great, and to give strength unto all."

Where there is the paradox of acute want in the midst of great resources and overflowing abundance, the problem is commonly recognized as one mainly of distribution. Many are the panaceas offered to correct such a state of affairs, and often merely material methods are tried with poor results. The true solution is to be found only in the proportion that men individually utilize the fact of God's allness, and man's completeness as divine idea or reflection. Under the supreme government of Mind, man is not subject to arguments of stagnation or depletion, and we have the God-given wisdom and ability to prove the continuity of imperishable substance. The infinity and allness of good, its present availability and exhaustless nature, are spiritual truths. These truths, when practiced, liberate one from tyranny, dishonesty, selfishness, ruthless competition, and the like. Thus we see that integrity need not be sacrificed to expediency, kindness and magnanimity to self-interest, and trust in good to envy or discouragement.

"To live so as to keep human consciousness in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal, is to individualize infinite power; and this is Christian Science," writes Mary Baker Eddy on page 160 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany." Man expresses the deific nature in affluence, intelligence, completeness, beauty, joy, grace, and harmony; he expresses the perfection of Spirit. The constant drawing upon Mind's resources never diminishes the supply, for it is inexhaustible; hence, there is never any necessity for fear, despair, jealousy, or anxiety. The attainment of good by any individual can only rightfully arouse in others a sense of gratitude to God, the Giver of all good, and the assurance that all may avail themselves of this blessedness and aid.

Regardless of what form one's cherished aspirations in life may assume, one will find his path much sweeter and surer when he remembers that, primarily, his aim is to express God at all times. Mrs. Eddy aptly summarized the nature of true achievement when she wrote in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 241), "We should strive to reach the Horeb height where God is revealed; and the corner-stone of all spiritual building is purity." If one is constantly endeavoring to demonstrate Truth, he cannot be harmed by shafts of disappointment and claims of limitation. He is learning that God is the only Mind and source of good, and that man is His spiritual reflection.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

To Appreciate Poetry

POETRY LIFTS the veil from the beauty of the world, and throws over the most familiar objects the glow and halo of imagination. The man who has a genuine love for Poetry can scarcely fail to derive intense pleasure from Nature, which, to those who love it, is all "beauty to the eye and music to the ear." . . .

In the smokiest city the poet will transport us, as if by enchantment, to the fresh air and bright sun, to the murmur of woods and leaves and water, to the ripple of waves upon sand; . . .

Crabbe Robinson tells us that when a stranger once asked permission to see Wordsworth's study, the maid said: "This is master's Library, but he studies in the fields." . . .

To appreciate Poetry we must not merely glance at it, or rush through it, or read it in order to talk or write about it. One must compose oneself into the right frame of mind.

"Poetry purges from our inward sight the film of familiarity which obscures from us the wonder of our being," says Matthew Arnold.

Poetry, in effect, creates for us time, if time be realized as the succession of ideas and not of minutes; it is bound neither by time nor space, but lives in the spirit of man.
—From "The Pleasures of Life," by SIR JOHN LUBBOCK.

Indian Summer

You walk in halls of silver in shoes of green.
Your dark hair is bound with leaves of bronze.
When you move—the air is filled with the fragrance
Of the last flowers.
There is the music of wind coming,
Of hills filled with dark winds moving in dark trees.
But here the fountain spills crystal stars
On the jade floor.
Here you walk in halls of silver in shoes of green.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

English Folk-Singers

ONE OF THE most amazing and puzzling things about the English folk-song is the way in which it has hitherto escaped the notice of the educated people resident in the country districts. When I have had the good fortune to collect some especially fine songs in a village, I have often called upon the Vicar to tell him of my success. My story has usually been received, at first, with polite incredulity, and, afterwards, when I have displayed the contents of my notebook, with amazement. . . .

I have talked with scores of old country people on this subject of folk-singing. They all repeat the same tale. Everyone sang in their young days, they will tell you; they went to their work in the mornings singing; they sang in the fields, and they trudged home in the evenings to the accompaniment of song. Talk to any old peasant and you will find that he has an intimate acquaintanceship with the old songs. Maybe, he will confess that he himself was "never no zinger," but he will volunteer to "tell" you a song, and own to the ability to join in when others are there to give him a lead. The evidence is overwhelming that, as recently as thirty or forty years ago, every country village in England was a nest of singing-birds. It seems impossible to believe that this was unknown to the Squires or to the Clergy. We had rather conclude, I think, that they did know it, but that they failed to appreciate its significance. . . .

A man will sing naturally enough, and without any formality, by his own fireside. I have known him, on such occasions, to get quite excited when he is singing a song that moves him, and to rise from his chair and gesticulate and, perhaps, beat the table to enforce the rhythm of the tune. One old woman once sang to me out in the fields, where she was working, and between the verses of her song she seized the lapel of my coat, and looked up into my face with glistening eyes to say, "Isn't it beautiful?"—CECIL J. SHARP, in "English Folk-Song; Some Conclusions." (London: Simpkin.)

The Mexican Serape

THE SERAPE IS perhaps the first thing you see in Mexico which impresses you as being "different," and yet to the native it is so much a part of his life that he can no more imagine living without it than you can imagine living without your overcoat. It is just that—an overcoat—but it serves other purposes as well.

The serape is a blanket woven by hand with a slit in the center through which the man puts his head; it is never worn by women. Its designs are as varied as the temperaments of the men who weave them, and sometimes you can detect the temperaments of all the family since frequently all the family work on one. . . . But these temperaments never clash and neither does the finished serape; the whole is always a harmonious design in spite or perhaps because of the variations, and it is sometimes beautiful.

So the serape keeps its owner warm; it shields him from rain; he wraps himself in it at night, and if necessary it serves as a bundle to carry goods. It ranks as high in the Indian's life as his straw mat and is perhaps more important. Some serapes are so beautiful that they should only be hung on walls.—From "Bright Mexico," by LARRY BARRETTO. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Trans-Atlantic Broadcast

"We're taking you now to London, England."
Somebody's voice comes over the air.
A breathless pause, and my heart beats faster;
I close my eyes and I'm there—I'm there.

Westminster Bridge in the gray of twilight
Oxford Circus or Maiden Lane.
What do I care? It's London, England.
A voice has carried me home again.

GWEN CASTLE

Wahres Streben

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES IST SCHON VIEL über ehrgeiziges Streben gesagt und geschrieben worden, und es ist oft erhebend, auf das Leben derer zurückzublicken, die bestrebt waren, lieber anderen als sich selber zu dienen. „Unsere Ideale sind unsere Möglichkeiten" ist ein Sinnspruch, dessen Wahrheit bei jedem erfolgreichen Unternehmen im menschlichen Leben bestätigt wird.

Durch Ergründung und Betätigung der Christlichen Wissenschaft kann man eine sichere Grundlage für wahres Streben finden und die Belohnung seiner gerechten Bemühungen sehen. Lernt man die wahre Art des Seins als geistig, vollkommen und ewig und des Menschen Einssein mit seinem Schöpfer, Gott, verstehen, so kann man von seinem rechtmäßigen Erbe der Güte, der Reinheit und der Glückseligkeit Besitz ergreifen. Der rechte Sinn des Vollbringens in der menschlichen Erfahrung wird nicht dadurch gewonnen, daß sich ein anderer für uns bemüht, sondern dadurch, daß wir uns die göttlichen Tatsachen des Seins selber andächtig vergegenwärtigen. Die Überwindung des Irrtums bedingt Verwerfung alles dessen, was an Sterbliches, Endliches und Eigenwilliges erinnert, sowie freudiges und unablässiges Bemühen, in jedem Gedanken und in jeder Tat Gott, das Gute, so gut auszudrücken, wie wir es verstehen.

Wir sollten bestrebt sein, nur Gott und nie dem persönlichen Sinn, materiellem Ansehen oder menschlicher Zweckmäßigkeit zu dienen. Unbedingtes, unerschütterliches Vertrauen auf Gott, unsere göttliche Quelle, führt zur Verwirklichung beständiger Versorgung mit dem Guten. David hatte einen klaren Begriff von des Menschen völliger Abhängigkeit von Gott, als er erklärte (1. Chron. 29, 11. 12): „Dir, Herr, gebührt die Majestät und Gewalt, Herrlichkeit, Sieg und Dank. Denn alles, was im Himmel und auf Erden ist, das ist dein. Dein, Herr, ist das Reich, und du bist erhöht über alles zum Obersten. Reichtum und Ehre ist vor dir; du herrschest über alles: in deiner Hand steht Kraft und Macht; in deiner Hand steht es, jedermann groß und stark zu machen".

Wo die Widersinnigkeit empfindlichen Mangels inmitten großer Hilfsquellen und überfließender Fülle herrscht, wird allgemein erkannt, daß das Problem hauptsächlich ein Problem der Verteilung ist. Zahlreich sind die Allheilmittel, die zur Berichtigung eines solchen Zustandes angeboten werden, und oft werden rein materielle Verfahren mit armseligen Ergebnissen angewandt. Die wahre Lösung ist nur in dem Verhältnis zu finden, wie sich jeder einzelne die Allheit Gottes und die Vollständigkeit des Menschen als der göttlichen Idee oder Widerspiegelung zunutze macht. Unter der allerhabenen Regierung des Gemüts ist der Mensch keinen Einwänden des Stillstandes oder der Erschöpfung unterworfen, und wir haben die gottgegebene Weisheit und Fähigkeit, die Beständigkeit der unvergänglichen Substanz zu beweisen. Die Unendlichkeit und Allheit, die gegenwärtige Verfügbarkeit und die Unerschöpflichkeit des Guten sind geistige Wahrheiten. Diese Wahrheiten angewandt befreien einen von Willkür, Unehrlichkeit, Selbstsucht, rücksichtslosem Wettbewerb u. dgl. So sehen wir, daß Redlichkeit nicht der Zweckdienlichkeit, Freundlichkeit und Großmut nicht dem Eigennutz und Vertrauen auf das Gute nicht dem Neid oder der Mutlosigkeit geopfert zu werden brauchen

„So leben, daß das menschliche Bewußtsein in beständiger Beziehung zu dem Göttlichen, dem Geistigen und dem Ewigen bleibt, heißt die unendliche Macht in sich zum Ausdruck bringen, und das ist Christliche Wissenschaft", schreibt Mary Baker Eddy auf Seite 160 in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany." Der Mensch drückt das Göttliche in Fülle, Intelligenz, Vollständigkeit, Schönheit, Anmut und Harmonie aus; er drückt die Vollkommenheit des Geistes aus. Beständige Inanspruchnahme der Hilfsquellen des Gemüts vermindert die Versorgung nicht; denn sie ist unerschöpflich. Es liegt also nie ein Grund zur Furcht, Verzweiflung, Eifersucht oder Besorgnis vor. Wenn jemand Gutes empfängt, so kann dies in anderen rechtmäßig nur Dankbarkeit gegen Gott, den Geber alles Guten, und die Gewißheit erwecken, daß sich alle diese Glückseligkeit und Hilfe zunutze machen können.

Ungeachtet dessen, was wir im Leben gerne erstreben, finden wir, daß der Weg viel lieblicher und sicherer ist, wenn wir daran denken, daß es in erster Linie unser Ziel ist, allezeit Gott auszudrücken. Mrs. Eddy faßt die Art wahrer Errungenschaft treffend zusammen, wenn sie in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 241) schreibt: „Wir sollten danach streben, die Horebshöhe zu errejchen, wo Gott sich offenbart. Reinheit ist der Eckstein alles geistigen Bauens" Sind wir beständig bemüht, die Wahrheit zu beweisen, so können uns Enttäuschungen und vermeintliche Begrenzungen nichts anhaben. Wir lernen verstehen, daß Gott das einzige Gemüt und die einzige Quelle des Guten ist, und daß der Mensch Seine geistige Widerspiegelung ist.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.).

He Had a Way of Pushing to the Top

YOUNG COOLIDGE'S CLASSMATES remember that he was given to long walks through the woods and hills around the town of Amherst. The hills, softer than those around Plymouth, were of the same kind, and it is more than likely that the boy harbored a love of beauty which he rarely voiced. This love for beauty—a by-product of his sentimentality—appears throughout his life obliquely in many of his written works. As a freshman and sophomore he was known to but few boys beyond his rooming-house or his classes. Utterly outcast was he from the merry-noisy life in the fraternity houses. But he saw this life. He understood it. He desired it. His letter to his father from Black River Academy attests his shrewd appraisal of it before he became a part of it. He loitered casually around the edges of the crowd at the ball games, attending the public functions punctiliously, the lectures, the concerts, the intramural debating events, the oratorical contests, too shy at first to participate more than it was absolutely necessary under the college rules.

Twenty-five years afterward at a dinner in Boston, where he sat at the head of the table, the lady on his right, trying to make him talk, asked: "Did you participate in the athletic events when you were in college, Governor?"

"Yes," he answered, munching a nut. And to the question in her eyes he extended his remarks: "I held stakes," and lapsed into silence, thinking perhaps of the youth on the fringe of the crowd, or thinking back to the boy before the kitchen door at Plymouth, battling bashfully for courage to meet the company around the stove. . . .

In his junior year he had his first distinction. The class traditionally used to put on a plug hat race in which all members donned high silk hats and ran a foot race. Calvin, from some remote fastness, begged or borrowed or stole a plug hat and entered the race conscientiously with characteristic pains by way of doing his full duty by the class. He knew he was slow. He was the last man in the race. That kind of a boy would be the last man, handicapped by a plug hat. The penalty to the loser—and as a loser he won his first distinction—was that he should make a speech. Whereupon through the speech he gained his first distinction. It was a funny speech. It ended in an ovation, the first call of his fairy godmother!

His classmates remember his concluding words, the modest and hopeful words of a loser who had faith in himself. He said, "Remember, boys, there are firsts that shall be last and the last first."—From "A Puritan in Babylon," The Story of Calvin Coolidge, by WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE. (New York: Macmillan.)

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Buffalo Leads Inland Ports of U. S. in Trade and Tops World as Flour-Milling City

Industrial Lead Kept Despite Shifts; Goods Worth $600,000,000 Are Handled

By John D. Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—This is a story of a people whose home is the greatest inland port in the United States and the first flour-milling city in the world.

In the 1780's, the ancestors of this people followed an Indian trail along a ridge to the shores of Lake Erie. One day, they called the ridge Main Street. On a ferry site they built a settlement which became a lumber port. But the people saw the danger of their port's declining as the forests of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin were shaved bare. So they became millers and bankers, bakers and butchers, railroad men and tanners. They harnessed for electric power a waterfall called Niagara. They erected big boxes, and later, concrete cylinders, along the lakefront for the storing of corn, oats, flax, barley, and soya beans. They fired hearths from which to pour steel. They made automobiles, trucks, shoes, chemicals, oils, wallboard, furniture, bread, paints, tires and tennis balls.

Today, 573,000 strong, this people ranks eighth industrially, and thirteenth in population in the United States. Their City is the greatest miller, first maker of electric chemicals, and the second largest railroad terminal in the country. Buffalo's stevedores, human and mechanized, annually handle on its wharves some 20,000,000 tons of goods worth $600,000,000.

Radiating Streets

Buffalo's splendid new $7,000,000 City Hall commands both the City and the harbor. From its base 42 square miles of avenues and streets spread out like a fan. Niagara Street, Delaware Avenue, Genesee Street, and Clinton Street are the principal braces, meeting at a handle in Niagara Square just in front of the 32-story City Hall building. These radial arteries are cut by lesser streets.

Buffalo presents the odd contradiction of an industrial center which is also a city of broad thoroughfares and parks. Buffalonians may thank Joseph Ellicott, "father of Buffalo," for this. Actually, Ellicott flew in a huff when the village of New Amsterdam—for that was to have been Buffalo's name—wouldn't let him throw Main Street a little out of line for his own house. He ended up by building in near-by Batavia, but fortunately left his plans for the village.

Forgetting for the moment this early squabble, ride an elevator in one of Buffalo's mercantile buildings to a high west window and look out on as much of the 37-mile waterfront as you can see. Extended below is the Great Lakes' greatest harbor at work, four miles of its piers and slips protected by a breakwater said to be the longest in the world. In the distance, a freight car slides under a grain elevator shed, rests three minutes for loading and emerges to join other cars soon to become a thundering train. A tug impertinently nudges a sleek snub-nosed lake vessel into its berth, while another tug near by strains to give life to three inert barges. See the yellow clouds rise, as a steam shovel scoops sulphur from barge to lakeboat. Follow with your eyes, if you can, the maze of sidings and connecting lines which tie warehouses to transportation network.

Bridge and River

To the south, the Bethlehem chimneys at Lackawanna pour coats of black smoke over the dwellings of workers. To the north lies the Peace Memorial Bridge, opened in 1927. Last year, it carried 2,000,000 automobiles and 3,700,000 passengers between the United States and Canada. The river below bore $200,000,000 worth of international commerce, a quarter of the total trade between the two countries.

Clustered in the heart of the city and running along the railroad belt line which girdles Buffalo's economic waist are the plants and factories which employ 239,000 persons a year and produce nearly $500,000,000 worth of goods.

This is the city through which the Buffalonian and his guest may walk today. In 1784, the scene was somewhat different. There were no tugs, no tall chimneys, no canals, no barges, nor elevators. The wilderness of trees had not yet been regimented into serried ranks, and no broad thoroughfares stemmed from Niagara Square—which wasn't a square at all. There was no need for a city hall to portray the cultural and industrial life of the city, and the early Indian lore. Because the only industry then was pioneering; nature supplied most of the culture; and real Indians still practiced their lore.

One of the Indians ran a ferry for those pioneers who wished to cross the now Buffalo River and continue tramping on to Cleveland. He was a shaggy-maned, broad-shouldered giant, suggesting a buffalo to the immigrants, who had certainly never seen a real buffalo up to that point.

"How do we get across here?" one pioneer would ask another as they reached the river cutaway.

"Indian fellow runs a ferry, They tell me he looks like a buffalo."

"Oh!"

Building the City

It is easy to see how the thing developed. Those who could write, spelled the word, "Buffaloe." The "e" has vanished, like the primitive ferry, but the shaggy-haired Indian is still commemorated in the City's name. Some of the history books are more prosaic about it, however, declaring that the name came from the bison which roamed a near-by region.

In any case, the Indian ferryman was not the pioneers' only friend. There was the lake, lying like a leaf along this new territory, and furnishing cool breezes even before a Chamber of Commerce came along to publicize the mean summer temperature as 67 There was a gently rolling terrain, ready for farm clearings. There was a great waterfall near by, the friendship of which was not yet apparent. Whether those early settlers realized it or not, they had everything.

Since the Canal

Industrially important today, the 40-mile Niagara frontier, of which Buffalo is the center, was once strategically important to marching armies. The French, moving southwest, and the British, moving west, met here and fought for possession. The British took the area from the French and the Americans took it from the British. Someone has called this contested patch "the most important piece of land in the Western Hemisphere."

In 1825, the Erie Canal was opened. Thousands of immigrants began passing through Buffalo on their way West. And after them, shipments of goods followed. Buffalo was incorporated as a city in 1832. In 1841, Henry Wells started an express service to Albany, and expanded it four years later to Chicago, when William G. Fargo became manager of the western division. The next year, the University of Buffalo was chartered, and Millard Fillmore was made its first chancellor. Meanwhile, Joseph Dart had given Buffalo and the world the first steam storage and transfer elevator. Through the fifties, the railroads came. The Civil War closed the Mississippi to shipping and boosted Buffalo's trade. By 1884, Buffalo's Grover Cleveland had become President.

Buffalo hitched its industrial machinery to Niagara Falls in 1896, and sponsored the Pan-American Exposition of 1901. These two significant efforts more than offset the decline in lumber traffic, the development of Montreal and Vancouver as ports, and the opening of the Panama Canal, which drew commerce from Buffalo. Almost overnight, the City expanded from a transfer and storage point to claim its industrial heritage. Its astonishing industrial growth has taken place in less than 40 years.

Manufactures

Today, Buffalo's manufactured products are valued at nearly $500,000,000 a year. They employ more than 239,000 persons. They represent 60 per cent of all the lines recognized by the United States Chamber of Commerce. Hence, the Buffalo workman may apply his skill in a variety of directions. He may be a "scooper" in one of the City's 21 waterfront grain elevators which, when chock full, can hold 41,988,000 bushels at a time. He may be employed in one of the 18 shops and assembly plants, where more than $63,000,000 worth of automobile bodies and parts were turned out in 1937. His hands protected by mittens thick as doormats, he may guide steel slabs as they come from the rollers, to be stacked like playing cards, contributing their value to a $122,000,000 steel and rolling mill industry. With varying degrees of skill, he may help to make bread, chemicals, feeds, flour, or machinery.

Transportation may account for the earnings in his weekly pay envelope. Buffalo's 14 freight stations are served by 11 trunk lines and handle nearly 21,000,000 tons of goods annually. Steam transportation, in fact, is the largest single industry, employing 15,000 persons, with another 15,000 in associated occupations. The City is a growing truck terminal. Lakefront warehouses have latterly been turned into parking spaces for trailers. Economically, it is like an hour glass, through the narrow center of which flow raw and finished goods in both directions—grain, iron ore, limestone, petroleum, sulphur, sugar, lumber, cement.

Extent of Distribution

Buffalo's products have a world-wide sale. A special Buffalo-made tanning preparation toughens the soles of shoes worn by gauchos in Patagonia and Argentina. Buffalo hair tonics and shampoos beautify coiffures in Jamaica, Nicaragua, Egypt. Buffalo fire trucks and extinguishers protect property in Mexico and the Philippines. Latin-American children ride on Buffalo-made merry-go-rounds. Buffalo sends woodworking machinery to Scandinavia, heavy chemicals to Japan, Italy, Mexico, China; scientific instruments to Canada, India, England, Japan; dairy equipment to Scotland, wall paper to France and England. Cuban housewives, Mexican peons, Chinese coolies, Australian gold diggers, and Indian maharajas all have their lives affected by Buffalo-made products.

Because of its industrial versatility, to which its foreign trade contributes materially, Buffalo has been spared some of the fluctuations in relief which have troubled other cities. The 21,000 families on relief rolls receive their support from Erie County, which took over the burden when the City could not borrow any more money. The relief bill will probably be in the neighborhood of $16,500,000 before 1939 is out.

Even when mills and factories are running 24 hours a day, however, the workman is usually on duty only eight.

Spending His Money

In his leisure, the Buffalonian may listen to six radio stations, including one operated by a vocational high school, another, a foreign-language independent station. The Buffalonian spends $604 annually, $196.50 more than the average American. He may eat in 917 restaurants, deposit his savings in 11 banks, patronize any of 854 barbers, 600 beauty shops, 1,000 confectioners, 124 florists, 23 department stores. He may laugh and cry in 64 movie houses, and in one legitimate theater.

Katharine Corneil, herself a former Buffalonian, sometimes opens her plays for the home folks. Aside from road shows, Buffalonians are offered drama in a remodeled church by the Buffalo Little Theater, beneficiary of $25,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation. Aside from Miss Cornell, Buffalo has sent forth to national prominence Clyde Brion Davies, Jane Abbott, Julian Streeter, Rose Bampton, Harry Emerson Fosdick, Irene Rich, Jack Yellen, and Taylor Caldwell, who periodically terrifies Buffalo society by reminiscing in print. Franchot Tone was born in near-by Niagara Falls.

Buffalo attends concerts at the Scottish Rite Mason-owned Consistory, but will soon be patronizing Kleinhaus Memorial Hall, now under construction. It may wander through Albright Art Gallery, famed for its modern sculpture, the Buffalo Museum of Science, the Historical Society, and the Zoo. It may borrow up to 600,000 books from the Buffalo Public Library, and 300,000 from the Grosvenor.

Better than 40 per cent of the citizenry own their own houses, and building took a 50 per cent jump last year. Apartment houses are in a definite minority, even among the City's seven sub-standard areas. A rich Buffalonian may live on Delaware Avenue, a street which fortune built—and in some cases deserted. Poor, he may be found on Seneca Street, or in a similar slum area. If he is in between, he may inhabit any one of a number of neighborhoods. Outside the city limits, in its suburbs, live 150,000 persons who share with Buffalo in many of its advantages, though not in its taxes.

Buffalo youngsters attend 170 grade, 10 high, four vocational high and two continuation schools. The University of Buffalo, which does not subsidize its football team and which has a notedly liberal liberal arts college, is the principal institution of higher learning. No account of academic Buffalo would be complete, however, without mentioning the City's adult education system, which 15,000 Buffalonians attend every year.

Politics

Buffalo normally votes Republican when it goes to the polls. In the last two national elections, however, it was listed in the Roosevelt column. The present Mayor is Thomas L. Holling, a "business man Democrat" who works harmoniously, for the most part, with a Republican City Council. One of the Administration's moves was to dump Buffalo's relief problem into Erie County's lap, at a time when the City's borrowing power was at the vanishing point. Buffalo property owners pay $29.00 per $1,000 to the City and $8.00 more to the County. Half the County tax goes to relief.

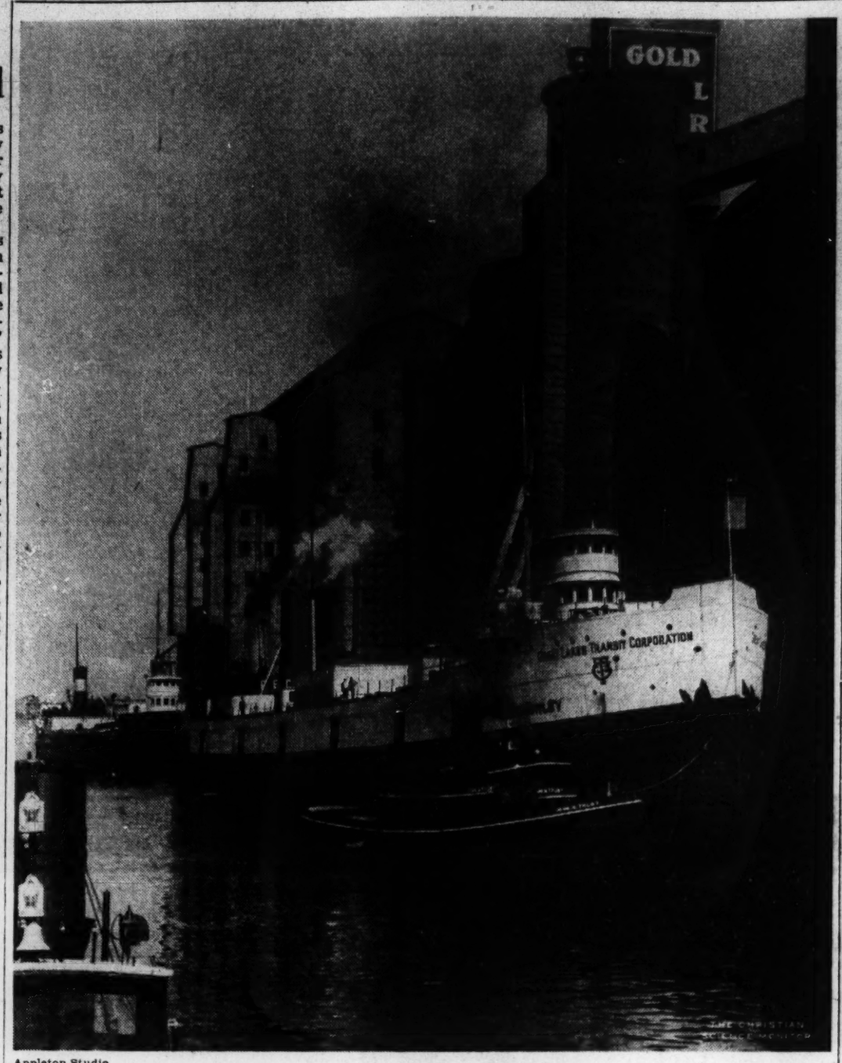
With the exception of lavish school spending, which ended a decade ago, and a scandalous former administration, Buffalo has been a frugal housekeeper, often making over disused and abandoned buildings for new purposes. The former County poor farm was converted to the University's use. The State Teachers' College buildings were once part of an asylum. Fort Porter, whose barracks provide an approach to the peace bridge, is a Girl Scout Headquarters. The Historical Society building was retained from the Pan-American Exposition.

Even on Delaware Avenue some property owners have chosen to turn their residences into restaurants and guest houses rather than have them demolished. Examples are the Park Lane House and the Ansley Wilcox House, where Theodore Roosevelt took his first oath of office as President.

Invariably starting out with Delaware Avenue, your Buffalo host will drive you over the city's 14 miles of continuous driveways. He will point out the palatial homes, the municipal golf course, the Art Museum, the university campus. But do not be surprised if he waxes most enthusiastic over Buffalo's magnificent trees. "Finest stand of elms in America," he will say. You will notice that his speech has more of the middle westerner than of the easterner about it. The "r's" are hard but warm. The nasality of tone is not of the New England nor yet of the Kansas variety. It is the slurred, easy going music of the Middle West.

The Buffalonian may tell you of the City Planning Association's scheme to take over the marginal lakefront district and make a park residential area out of it, "if they can ever get rid of the Central's tracks."

However he starts out, he will invariably end up by talking trees and parks and old Joseph Ellicott. The true Buffalonian thinks of his industry and commerce with pride—but of his trees and parks with affection.



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Resourcefulness and Virility Built City Which Had Natural Advantages Aplenty

Buffalo Ponders War's Effect On Its Large Airplane Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFAO, N. Y.—Always a vital artery in this city's commerce and industry, Buffalo's aviation industry has received a new impact with the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. The Curtiss Aeroplane division of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation and the Bell Aircraft Corporation have been working steadily for many months filling orders for the United States Army and Navy, as well as for the French, British, and other Governments. Long before the present crisis had reached its height, Buffalonians were noticing the increased number of guards around the large aircraft plants.

But this is not all. Another important aspect of aviation in Buffalo is made up of the normal business of commercial travel, of air mail and air express shipments going in and out of what is said to be one of the nation's finest airports. Buffalo built the first large municipally-owned airport. City officials and civic organizations are now preparing to celebrate the completion of recent Federally sponsored improvements which will bring it entirely in step with the latest advances of aerial transport.

Since 1914

From its earliest stages of development, aviation has been at home in Buffalo. The city's skilled workers, trained in furniture and automobile plants, attracted Glenn Curtiss in 1914 to move into Buffalo from a smaller place where he could not obtain an adequate labor supply. During the last war, more than 14,000 men and women were trained in the Curtiss aeroplane and engine factory here.

Later, Consolidated Aircraft established a plant and developed its famous flying boats for the Navy in Buffalo. When Consolidated moved to California its vice-president, Lawrence D. Bell, established the Bell Aircraft Corporation, which now employs from 1,200 to 1,800 men and does much work for Consolidated. Curtiss now employs about 3,000 men. Both are engaged on tremendous Government orders.

The famous Irving Air Chute Company, makers of parachutes for many nations, has its headquarters in Buffalo, where it began. Irving has plants in England, Poland and in other parts of the world and deals with practically all countries.

Military Base

In 1926 Buffalo built one of the first municipal airports in the country. From that time it has always held a Department of Commerce A-1-A rating. The airport, eight miles from the business center, has an area of 518 acres. It is served by American Airlines and Pennsylvania-Central Airlines, permitting direct trips or easy connections to every portion of the United States, and now into Canada. More than 7,000 arrivals and departures from the airport were recorded in one month of 1939, while total arrivals and departures in 1938 were 109,000.

The port is an official Port of Entry, has been made a military base for the refueling of service planes for this city, has a weather forecasting service and uses a radio beacon.

Upon completion of the improvements now under way, at a cost of about $1,500,000, the airport will be the finest in the country, according to the Chamber of Commerce. New, widened runways, larger hangars, a new administration building and more luxurious accommodations for the traveling public will be provided.

A marine airport, opened in July, 1932, was a less glorious success for its sponsors. Built for testing planes manufactured in local plants, its lack of hangars and adequate protection from lake currents prevented any wide use by visiting seaplanes. A moderate expenditure could, however, make it more useful at some time in the future, and there is an increasing use of amphibians, particularly into northern Canada, where Buffalonians have big interests. Around the city are many adequate landing fields.

The dependence of Buffalo's business men upon aviation was highlighted in 1934 when the Government abruptly terminated the existing airmail contracts. Protests sprang up on every side that businesses totally unconnected with aviation were losing orders through the loss of airmail service, that banks were accustomed to save a day's interest on huge sums of money sent to distant points via air mail. Business men needed air service. Since the Pan-American Exposition in 1901, Buffalo has had close connections with Latin America. Most of these make use in one way or another of air service.

War Brings Questions

The outbreak of war, of course, poses questions for manufacturing plants in Buffalo. Curtiss has completed delivery of 200 pursuit planes for the French Government, and thus does not face the problems of the recently invoked neutrality law preventing the delivery of planes to belligerent governments. A tentative order for $5,000,000 worth of observation planes for the United States Army will raise the total of the Army's aircraft orders from Curtiss to $18,000,000. (All figures given in these paragraphs are from newspaper accounts and are not furnished by the management of the companies named.)

Newspapers report the construction of an eight-foot board fence alongside the hangars at the Buffalo Airport to shield from sight final work on experimental planes built by Bell and Curtiss. Further precautions, in the form of a locked building to be constructed immediately, will guard the manufacture of experimental planes by Curtiss.

The new Army observation planes will be the first that Curtiss has made for that agency and will be totally unlike anything they have produced heretofore. The plant has built 263 SOC observation planes for the Navy, now standard equipment on every battleship and cruiser. Curtiss' previous order from the Army was for more than 400 P-40 pursuit planes, which are to be built immediately. Bell is making "Airacuda" fighting craft and P-39 pursuit planes for the Army.

Years ago, when Glenn Curtiss came to Buffalo, the Chamber of Commerce, pursuant to its usual practice, encouraged the development of classes in the vocational schools of the city where workmen could be trained for aircraft production. This has been continued in close co-operation with plant managers and has resulted in the creation of many supplemental concerns.

The geographical position of Buffalo is vital in wartimes; it is located so that on telephone order quick over-night deliveries can be made by truck from Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, from Hamilton and Toronto in Canada, and from Rochester and eastern cities as remote as New York and Philadelphia. Throughout the world, besides war itself, perhaps the most significant phenomenon in recent years is the rapid development of aviation. Buffalo is profiting from this world tendency.

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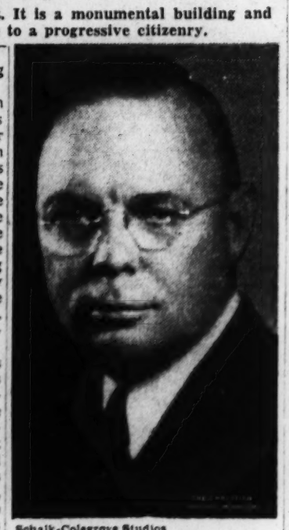
Buffalo's City Hall

The beautiful structure at night. It is a monumental building and bears impressive tribute to a progressive citizenry.



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Thomas L. Holling
Mayor of Buffalo

Nonpolitical Aim Stoutly Defended By City's Mayor

By Thomas L. Holling
Mayor of Buffalo, N. Y.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The complexity of municipal government is so great in these days that, no matter how ideal a program may be laid down, it is subject to severe criticism. And I am the first to admit that much of the criticism may be justified. The problem, therefore, seems to be how to operate local government in a manner to free it as much as possible from open attack.

In the broadest sense, it is my confirmed opinion that a nonpartisan, nonpolitical administration is the proper approach to the cure of the majority of municipal ailments. In Buffalo, we do not feel that we have been 100 per cent effective in attaining all of the aims of the present administration but, nevertheless, we feel that we have made a substantial start by adhering to our pre-election promise of giving to the citizenry a nonpolitical government.

Appointment to major offices was made without regard to party affiliation. The Commissioner of Public Works, under whom come the important divisions of water, buildings, streets and engineering, is probably the outstanding engineer in the city. The City Engineer, the Director of Buildings and an important assistant engineer, together with the Commissioner, all happen to be affiliated with the opposite party.

Of Opposite Party

The Budget Director, a man who was former President of the Board of Education, instituted savings of nearly a million dollars a year and is also of the other political party, but he was appointed because it was felt that his experience and qualification made him an outstanding choice for the position.

A banker of 20 years' experience was named City Treasurer. A young attorney of independent political thought, who was an expert on municipal government, charter construction and constitutional law, was named Corporation Counsel.

I cite these instances only to show that an independent candidate has far more opportunity to become an independent public official than a candidate who has been selected by a machine and is, therefore, obligated to the machine for his nomination and election.

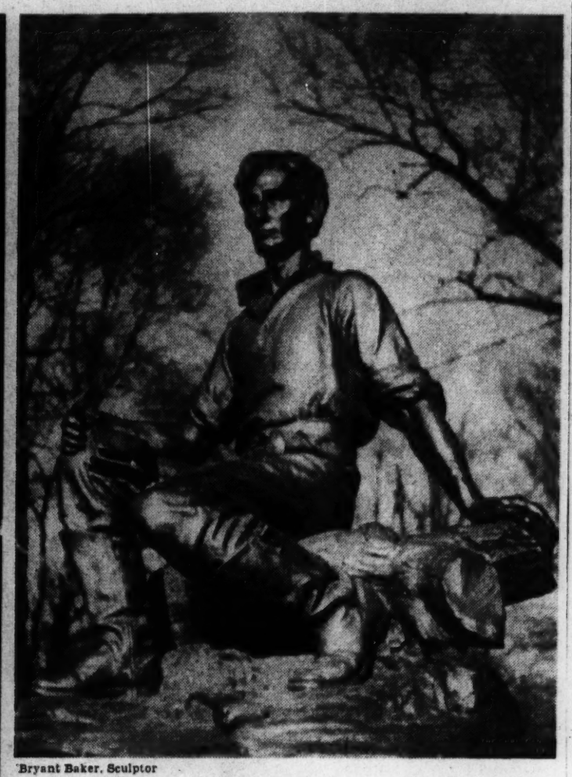
The evils of the "spoils system" convince me that the larger the number of municipal posts filled by competitive civil service the larger the chances are that we will more closely approach nonpolitical, nonpartisan government.

Public Works Problem

Today, a major problem in all municipalities is the determination of how far they can go with a public works program. It is an easy matter to go ahead and authorize public expenditures, particularly these days when we have other governmental agencies to bear part of the burden.

Too often it is forgotten that many proposed developments will require a large increase in tax returns to foot the bills of operation. We have had "to put the brakes on" in Buffalo.

I firmly believe that an effective way to stop the clamor of organized groups for capital improvements in various sections of the municipality, with its resultant piling up of public debt, is for a city to draft a long-range planning and construction program. Expenditures should be plotted on an annual basis, and budgetary allowances made for these expenditures. Only in this way can "hit-or-miss" spending be avoided and really necessary projects constructed in accordance with sound planning. This we have done in Buffalo.



Bryant Baker, Sculptor

Young Lincoln: An Awakening to Responsibility
This statue stands in Delaware Park, Buffalo.

City's Varied Trades Bring Jobs and Dollars to Citizens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Once a lumber center for the world, Buffalo today watches its growing lumber substitutes industry replacing the vanished timber trade of the last century. Gypsum products, cement, fiber wallboards, and roofing are among the most important lumber substitute products which do a better than $10,000,000 business annually.

President of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce and also of the National Gypsum Company is M. H. Baker, who points out the irony that gypsum is being mined in Northern Michigan from under the very stumps which memorialize the ravage of its timberlands before 1900.

His company, says Mr. Baker, has helped rehabilitate the vicinity of what is now National City and has rescued a broken down, disused railroad line. Gypsum for local manufacture is mined near Buffalo, the processing plants being located directly over the two deposits.

Federal Portland Cement, Great Lakes Portland Cement, Plasterzone Wallboard, Upson of Lockport, National Roofing, Flintkote, and the pioneer Beaverboard Company are among the important components of the lumber substitute industry here.

Buffalo's People

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—This City's foreign-language station, WBNY, recalls that the Buffalonian may not necessarily be of Anglo Saxon American stock. Foreign-born residents and their descendants provide the sinews of many a Buffalo industry and are also active in other fields. Estimates vary widely, but the International Institute of Buffalo, in 1930, gave the following race statistics:

American old stock, 95,000; Germans, 102,000; Italians, 85,000; Polish, 200,000. The city's Negro population is 13,000. Buffalo citizenry is also drawn from Canada, England, Irish Free State, Russia, Scotland, Austria, Hungary, France, and the Balkans.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The City of the Four Winds

A Tale of New York One Hundred Years Ago

By Emma Gelders Sterne

Chapter Eleven

"And it's grateful I am for all you've done, Jonathan Post, and I thank you." Patrick McGilvray rose and gravely offered his hand to Johnny.

"Once he brought up some peanuts," Ellen ventured and then ran to hide her face against Kathleen's skirt, overcome at her own boldness.

"It was you, I understand, put the advertisement in the 'Weekly Tribune,'" McGilvray continued.

"Did you really see it? Is that how you came here?" Johnny flushed with pleasure.

"As it happened, I went to the Tribune office looking for work. Not that it was so odd a thing, my getting into the office of the Tribune . . . it was not the first newspaper office I had tried for work since I came down the Hudson!"

"And us meeting European boats every day, watching the harbors!" Kathleen had settled down again with the bowl of potatoes in her lap.

"You see, I was landed in Canada along with half a dozen others who had no more sense than to believe the old rascal in Cork Cove that said he needed help, and would a stranger be so kind as to reach him his bundle. No sooner had I bent a careless head to help than his confederate struck from behind. The next I knew I was on the high seas impressed into service on a freighter and never a way to reach my children!"

"Tell about it!" Timothy urged as though the rebellion in Canada had been arranged just for his pleasure.

Patrick's Tale

"Sure, and I've seen better shows at the County Fair or in Dublin," his father answered. "The gang delivered us at so much a head to the enlistment officers of the army up above the State of Maine, in the north country where they were trying to do what was done in the insurrection of Texas and with less reason, I'm thinking. Anyway, 'twas over before we scarce got into it and they began sending the men home, to Maine or off in exile to the islands of Bermuda.

"But I had it in my mind to get to New York without delay and I slipped off from the encampment to a thicket where I'd noted a bit of smoke curling over the treetops. There was snow still on the north hills and traveling none too easy. Many a one got off, as I did without being pursued with any fervor. Good settlers they'll make too, and all that fine land to be set under pick and plow!"

"And then the Indians," Timothy prodded. He had the tale by heart already, but for him it would stand many tellings.

"The smoke was Indians' smoke. A company of red men had come by canoe to catch salmon."

"Hist!" Paul drew close to the speaker and stared at him. "It's like Natty Bummpo says . . . coming north for salmon. Did the Indians try to scalp you?"

"That they did not!" Patrick laughed at the boy's earnest display of knowledge. "They thought the bag-pipes over my shoulder were some new and fearsome sort of weapon. They stood in further awe of them when they heard the tunes that came out instead of bullets. 'The Three Ravens' they liked best of all my repertoire, though never a word they fathomed of its meaning." Patrick tapped his foot on the green sod and threw back his head and began to sing.

"Was it that you were playing on the pipes, as we came up the hill, Sir?" Johnny asked, hoping to hear the queer mournful sounds again.

The New Wonder

But the man only nodded and went on with his tale.

"What with playing and fishing and riding the swift streams on that thing the Indians call a canoe we got down to the canal or within a few miles of it, as near as the Indians would come to the white man's artificial stream and the outlandish boats upon it. Faith and when I saw that hulking Noah's ark of a horse-drawn barge I scarcely blamed the red men."

"The Erie Canal," Paul supplied the name with nonchalant pride.

"And a wonder it is," Patrick said, "a fair wonder. The forests come close to the tow path and every few miles you catch sight of a settlement, bitten out, you might say, of the forest. Best of all are the fields—vast upland meadows with a tall sunburnt grass growing on them, here and there scratched up with a plow for planting. Cabbages and onions and corn and grapes, the settlers reap, just for the growing, Kate. Not just potatoes."

"Pa has a longing to take up a homestead," the girl explained to Johnny.

"Away from New York? Away from the island? Surely there's farms enough between here and Harlem if one has a taste for farming."

"New York's well enough," Patrick conceded.

"The Colossus of the West, covers three miles of territory, built solid with houses. Got almost three hundred thousand inhabitants, seven wards, twelve theaters and sixteen newspapers," Paul rolled off the statistics briskly.

Wanted—A Word

"But those fields in the wilderness. I'm telling, it's a new kind of beauty. It's vast, it's Brobdingnagian. Yet it's a warm, quick beauty too, heart-expanding. It's . . ." Patrick stopped. He had no word for the feeling that had swept through him at the sight of the great continent spread out for the use of the crowded peoples of Europe.

"Electric" might have satisfied his groping mind, but the meaning that word has for us today was still not imagined. No dazzling brilliance spilled itself nightly against urban skies, no sounds hurled themselves through distance on interlaced wires, no dynamos poured out ceaseless current. Oersted, in Denmark, Ampere in France, Faraday in England, were fumbling in their university laboratories and Indians still living on the land where Edison would some day be born, while here in Manhattan an Irish immigrant searched through the richness of his vocabulary in the vain effort to find a word to explain this breath-taking life and vitality in the air of a new world.

The year 1839, the year of new impulses, new ventures, new peoples arriving, the impact keen as the crackling sound on Sam Morse's rejected telegraph, but yet no word for this surge of great beginnings—or maybe a word after all. Patrick McGilvray was speaking again before he took up his bagpipes. "This beauty—it's—it's American!" he said.

Patrick McGilvray's plan for taking up a homestead in the western territory was very much in the future. For one thing it was not likely, working as a news writer on a small weekly newspaper, that he would be earning any extra money. And there was not only boat fare to consider, but also tools and supplies and a horse and wagon at the other end of the journey.

The Captain's Dinner Party

Nevertheless the thought of the free land, the fields and house and garden that were, you might say, waiting for him in the Canal country, gave him a carefree sort of feeling so that it was with the greatest cheerfulness that he arranged to stay on for the summer in the toolshed by the railroad. He got permission to build an addition, as he grandly called the lean-to put up with the help of Tim's friend, the Dutchman from the farm on the other side of the woods. He even talked of plowing up a bit of ground behind the cabin, but it was still talk and the earth unbroken on the day of the Captain's dinner party, and the thing that happened at Mrs. Martin's on that Thursday in May brushed the thought of a vegetable patch clean out of the Irishman's mind.

Patrick had arranged for the sister of the obliging Dutchman to keep an eye on the younger McGilvrays, and he arrived home in the middle of the afternoon with a two seated gig to transport Kathleen and himself to Chatham Street. They rode the rails to Fourteenth Street and made the journey so swiftly that there was time for a brief excursion past the Brevoort mansion and the houses going up below Washington Square, with their fronts of marble and granite and the backs of common brick.

"Like starched dickies without a shirt, like the icing for a wedding cake used to decorate black bread of the peasantry, like a grand title for a song and no words or music." Patrick was mildly disapproving of the pretentious architecture.

"But never you mind, the grandeur of the country is in its institutions. It's a great experiment in government, more tremendous even than I dreamt, back in the County of Kilkenny . . . for all Mr. Whitman warns me that it is not to be understood in a day. 'Not every man on the street corner' he says, 'is a modern Socrates. Nor every farmer bringing his produce to town, a modern Cincinnatus.'

"But the fields and forests and the frontiersmen clearing them . . . those he hasn't seen yet. From the village of Brooklyn to New York is no great travelling. I, now, have seen the fruitful sod. . . och hone, if I had twenty pounds in gold I would chance it! You think we could if we had that sum, don't you, Kate?"

To be continued next Thursday

The Story So Far

A grand welcome it was that Jonathan Post and his friend Paul Standish got when they went up to the toolshed, where the McGilvray children were living, the day after Patrick McGilvray had come back to his children. The boat that brought the children from Ireland had sailed without their father, and they had taken refuge in a shanty on the outskirts of New York city to await his arrival. Jonathan had met Timothy in school and had had the bright idea of advertising for Patrick in the Tribune. The advertisement led to their reunion.

Drawn by Marc Simont

The Indians watched the bagpipes curiously

Another Prize Winner

By Peter White

Here is what one of our prize-winners says about the book she received as a prize last month.

"The book that you sent me for winning the contest for the month of June, 'Susannah At Boarding School,' by Muriel Denison, was one of the best books that I have ever read. The book was very interesting and educational at the same time.

"I want to thank you not only for myself, but also for my girl friends who are now reading the book."

This letter came from Jane Hoffman, of St. Albans, New York. It was delightful to get it and to know that Jane's friends are sharing her reward.

The prize in group number two last month goes to Audrey Eileen Thomas (14), of Medway, Massachusetts, for an essay on the book "Blue Star," by Kunigunde Duncan, reviewed on The Young Folks' Page in April. Her prize is "Highway Past Her Door," by Mary Wolfe Thompson, a story of Judith Van Duyn who is left with almost no money, and an old Dutch farmhouse with its apple orchard. How she succeeds in her work makes a very interesting and appealing tale.

Audrey's essay is as follows:

Blue Star

"'Blue Star' is one of the most fascinating books I have ever read." Thus wrote one of my friends. I read the story and now—who knows but that this is my chance to pass the good news along.

Corabelle Fellows, a young and very much frightened girl, ventures out to the Dakotas in an effort to teach the Sioux Indians. As she was born to the luxuries of life, the cold and privations of this new existence appall her. But her indomitable spirit rises above all this and she bravely takes the responsibilities upon her inexperienced shoulders. After learning to understand and love the red people, she is transferred to a less civilized territory, where the Indians, in admiration of her fortitude and bravery, give to her the title of "Wichipitowan" or "Blue Star." Here many of the Indian habits are revealed to her. When she is again transferred, this time to an almost entirely uncivilized area, her assistant leaves her and she carries on alone. The numerous adventures, both amusing and otherwise, which befall this brave maid are related in "Blue Star."

If I am responsible for anyone's reading this book, I am sure that I shall have earned a vote of thanks from that person.

We also make Special Mention of an interesting paper on stories appearing on the Young Folks' and Children's Pages, by Gladys Flyberg (12), of Amidon, N. D. She tells us: "I have been saving the Children's Page for a very long time. I have two big scrap books full of stories and pictures from the Children's Page." We hope she will write for the Contest again.

Widening Friendship's Horizon

Our Mail Bag

With the opening of school, many girls and boys feel that opportunities for making new friends ended with the vacation period. But Mail Bag correspondents find that friendship's door is always open, and each month new readers are asking to hear from pen friends in distant places.

David P., (18) of East Greenbush, New York, writes as follows: "I have read the Mail Bag for some time and would like to have my name published in the column to enable me to hear from persons in other parts of the world. I feel that the Mail Bag is doing a great service in enabling young persons in all parts of the globe to contact one another." His interests include sports, mainly track, basketball, baseball, and tennis; he is a radio fan, and a close follower of current events.

Jo Anne E., (12) of Seattle, Wash., wants correspondents in Sweden or Finland. She enjoys piano, writing stories, swimming, and roller and ice skating.

Bill G., of Las Vegas, Nevada, likes chemistry, swimming, hiking, pets, reading and bicycling, and wants a pen-pal in England about 12 years of age.

Priscilla J., (12) of Jamaica Plain, Mass., asks for pen friends in any country, especially outside of America, who are interested in music, nature, and swimming.

Irene A. (12) of Denver, Colorado, lists among her hobbies swimming, collecting stamps, milk tops and pictures of movie stars, playing the piano, and singing.

Joyce J. (12) of Birmingham, Ala., welcomes correspondents her age anywhere in the world. Her interests include music, skating, swimming.

Betty Anne R. (13) of North Judson, Ind., tells us her hobbies are riding bicycle, ice and roller skating, Girl Scout and 4-H Club work.

Clarence McG. (14) of Bellerose, Long Island, N. Y., wants to trade stamps with boys in this or any foreign country, correspondence to be in English.

Marion T. (14) of Murray, Kentucky, plays the trombone in the school band and is also taking piano lessons. She will be a freshman in High School and enjoys memorizing poetry. She asks for friends all over the world.

Phyllis F., (14) of Seattle, Wash., wants to hear from girls interested in her hobbies, which are roller skating, ice skating, reading, stamps, swimming, and playing the piano.

Alliton M. (14) of El Centro, Calif., enjoys swimming, tennis, music and sewing, and wants letters from girls in Eastern United States and the British Isles.

Vivian H. (15) of Taft, Calif., has a twin brother, is a Girl Scout, and has attended Girl Scout Camps in Washington, New York and California. Letters from Girl Scouts or Girl Guides are very welcome, especially those in China, Italy, Spain, Scandinavian countries, and South America. Her hobby is foreign correspondence and she has made friends with girls in six foreign countries through the Mail Bag.

Vernon H. (15) of Taft, Calif., is particularly interested in string ensembles, and plays the violin; he is also interested in electricity. Friends in Switzerland, Australia, South Africa, or any other foreign countries are desired.

Madge S. (15) of Chicago, Ill., is a Girl Scout and saves pamphlets and interesting reading material concerning countries. Her hobbies are reading, hiking, sports and drawing. her favorite subjects are history, geography and science. She is especially fond of symphonic music and enjoys attending concerts.

June S. (15) of New Westminster, British Columbia, Can., attends high school, and her hobbies are swimming, ice skating, bicycling, stamp collecting and photography. Friends are desired in any foreign country, especially France, India, South America, Hawaii, and Southern United States.

Helen H. (15) of Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I., desires correspondents in any English speaking or Spanish country, and includes Switzerland and Islands in the Pacific where English is spoken and read. She is interested in sports, photography, literature, and foreign languages.

Constance, C. (15) of Chicago, Illinois, says corresponding will be one of her hobbies. She also likes hiking, reading, swimming, baseball, bicycle riding, sports and comic scrapbook. She would gladly exchange post cards.

Mildred S. (16) of Springfield, Mass., likes to draw, play the piano, sing, and sew. Photography and sports are her chief hobbies.

Mary Lee T., (16½) of Akron, Ohio, says she is interested in sports, music, and correspondence. She would be pleased to hear from girls in the United States and foreign countries.

Gordon M. (17) of Hammond, Indiana, would like to correspond with someone his age in England and in northeastern United States. His favorite sports are swimming, tennis and basketball, hiking. Music, reading, studying history and international relations also interest him.

Dorothy C. (17) of Rockford, Illinois, enjoys reading, collecting stamps, coins, and maps, and asks for girls to write to her, but particularly those living outside of the United States.

Corrine W. (17) of Ashland, Massachusetts, enjoys the Young Folks' Mail Bag so well she would like to have it published every Thursday. Her hobbies are tennis, driving an automobile, corresponding and reading.

Bibe Z. (17) of Salt Lake City, Utah, writes that her main hobby is corresponding. She is very interested in national and international affairs, and wants pen friends everywhere.

Please List My Name!

The privilege of having names listed in the Mail Bag is extended to girls and boys under 20 years of age in families that subscribe to The Christian Science Monitor. Girls and boys who write to ask that their names be published in the Mail Bag list should give the name and address of the subscriber. This helps us to identify them in the records and often makes it possible to publish their names more quickly.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Wheat Fields

Living inland, it is strange to me
How wheat can move as moves the sea.

I watched the harvester in the grain
And thought of Neptune once again,

How he is said to garner waves;
This Neptune's trident lifted swathes

And piled them on a wagon rack:
I saw an old barque lurch and tack

In summer seawind, heard the call
Of blackbird speaking for the gull.

A wheat field is not far from shore
Seen by an inland voyager.

JOHN RITCHEY

Fish Skin for Sale!

Everyone knows that the skins of animals are used in a great many ways, but possibly few realize that the skins of certain fishes are likewise of use to mankind. Leather is made from shark and ray skin, and the curing of this fishy leather provides employment for many people.

Then, again, the crude skin of the dog-fish is utilized by carpenters and cabinet-makers in order to smooth down and polish wood, while the material called shagreen, which is used for covering small boxes and for other ornamental work, is actually the carefully prepared and dyed skins of fishes. Experiments are also being made with the skins of cod, bream, sole, etc., but the leather obtained is not nearly so good as that taken from the shark.

Perhaps the strangest use for the skin of fish is made by the natives of the South Sea Islands who dry the spiny skins of the globe-fish, or porcupine-fish, and turn them into protective head-coverings.

Should you ever visit Japan, you would find another odd use to which fish skins have been put. It is quite a common practice there to make lanterns out of the blown-up and dried skins of puffers. The back of the skin is cut out and a candle placed inside the fish, so that when it is suspended by a wire it makes a very useful lamp, the light shining through the stretched skin as it would through a piece of oiled paper.

Lastly, the silvery scales of the bleak are scraped so as to obtain a pigment which is used for coating the inside of hollow glass beads. The beads are then filled with wax to make realistic pearls. This odd industry was founded in France in the middle of the 17th century and still flourishes.

All of which goes to show that fish skin is by no means wasted and, in the future, may possibly be put to even more use than it is today.

Sedge-Grass Knots

If it were not for sedge-grass tied
In knots of green around the sand,
The dunes might rise by night and run
Wildly across the startled land.

Might shake the sea-salt from their hair
And, letting it hang loose and long,
Fly towards the hills where willows lend
Their silver to the field-lark's song.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Italian and Spanish Music

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Italians, like Russians, possess a natural gift for singing, but the most famous Russian singers are bass singers, while the most famous Italian singers are tenors. I suppose it is possible to explain why it is so. Russia is a northern country, with a severe climate, and Russian singers are big, sturdy men, singing and speaking in a deep voice. Italian singers grow under a warm sun, and their song is higher and more romantic. Also, Italy is the country of coloratura sopranos, which is the name for a girl's voice, capable of singing very fast and very high.

In the history of music, Italian singers and composers of song have played a very important part. And it was an Italian Guido, from the town of Arezzo, who invented a system to teach singing by the hand instead of notes.

Until this day, Italian singing teachers are famous the world over. And Italian names in the opera are almost the rule. Several American singers, with perfectly good American names, have changed them so that they would sound like Italian names. And, the greatest of all conductors, Toscanini, started as conductor of opera, and in his interpretations the singing melody stands above everything.

Spanish music developed under the influence of Italian music. Many famous Italian composers and teachers went to Spain to spread the new art. Among them was Domenico Scarlatti. (The house where he lived in Madrid still stands there.)

But soon the Spaniards developed their own art, and in their compositions began to use purely Spanish rhythms and tunes. The Spanish comic opera was much closer to the life of the people than Italian or French opera, which, until very recently, was always written to stories of imaginary times and imaginary people.

When Spanish music became better known in France, the French composers began using Spanish motives and Spanish rhythms in their own compositions. Of course, it was Spanish music with French dressing, but some of this Spanish French music became more celebrated than real Spanish music. Every orchestra in the world plays España (which is Spain in Spanish) by Chabrier. Yet Chabrier was a Frenchman.

What is the best-known opera from Spanish life? You don't have to be a member of the radio committee, Information Please, to tell that it must be Carmen by Bizet, who was a Frenchman. What is the most famous modern Spanish dance? Of course, it is Ravel's Bolero. Russian composers, too, have picked Spanish music by way of Paris. Every Russian composer has written a Spanish capriccio or a Spanish dance, although their music may sound quite Russian to a real Spaniard.

Spanish music also went to South America, with Spanish conquerors and Spanish colonists. There it mixed with the native music of the South American Indians, and, as a result, there appeared new dances different from any rhythms that Europe has produced. Tango is a dance of Argentine. This dance is now quite out of fashion, but 30 years ago it was the sensation of Europe and America.

And who remembers now the dance with the funny spelling Maxixe? That is a Brazilian dance, and that, too, was the sensation of its day along with the Tango. The latest success from Spanish America is the Cuban Rumba. The Rumba, too, is a child of some old Spanish dance, but how different the child is from its parent! The rhythms are so much snappier, and, instead of the Spanish castanets (which are simply wooden clappers), the Cubans underline their rhythms with maracas, or shakers making a rattling sound.

It would be interesting to color the maps of Europe and America according to the popularity and influence of German, French, Italian, Spanish, Russian, English and American music for each century, using a special color for each country. Then we would color Greece for the first map, showing only Greek music, and blank spaces for most other countries, just as old maps show blank spaces over unknown lands. The next development would be some color over Italy, showing the appearance of written music. The travels of Guido from Arezzo to neighboring parts would be shown by the traces of Italian color.

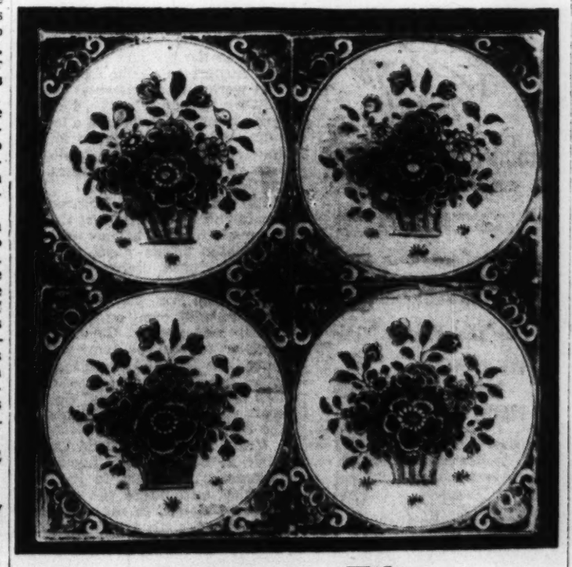
Then music would come to France and England, and a little later to Germany, and much later to Russia. Spain would be shown, too, mostly by traces of color from Italy. Then America would appear on our map, and the first faint colors would indicate English influence, and later a considerable trace of German music. And the very last map will show native American music gradually spreading all over the world. We will speak of American music in our next, and last article of this series.

(This is the twenty-third article in this series on the history of music that is appearing on this page on the second Thursday every month.)

The Tide Ran High

Last night the tide came very high,
it crept up where the sand was dry
and left a narrow wavy band
of strange sea treasure on the sand—
lovely things I gathered there—
green sea grass long like mermaid's hair,
and tiny shells that crawled because
inside were little crabs with claws.

HARRIET VAN ALEN



Decorative Tiles

The tile is a pottery decoration. Because it is flat, it lends itself to the wall surface upon which it has often been used since ancient times as ornament. In warm countries especially has the tile been popular, because it is cool to the touch and it can be made cool in appearance through colors and design.

Dutch tiles are well-known in America for they were brought here by early settlers. Italian and Spanish tile-makers introduced this craft to Holland, where factories were built and the pottery industry flourished.

The tiles in the illustration were made at Delft in the middle of the 18th century. We may note that each tile has a separate and complete design, and that it does not depend at all upon its neighbor. At this time it was customary to portray subjects from nature such as fruits and flowers.

The tiles are in The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

A Town Earns Its Name

Turning out about one-tenth of all the copper used in the United States, the city of Rome, in Oneida County, New York, is an important manufacturing center. The present retail district occupies the site of an old mile-long portage between the Mohawk River and Wood Creek. This portage was long used by Indians, and for nearly 200 years by Dutch and English traders. Several forts were at different times erected to protect the portage, and it is from Fort Schuyler, which was erected in 1776 that the city has grown.

It was here, on Sunday, Aug. 3, 1777, that the Stars and Stripes were first raised in the face of an enemy. The flag used on this occasion was made from pieces taken from the clothing of members of the garrison.

When in 1796 a township was organized, it was named Rome "from the heroic defense of the republic made here."

Commerce and Finance

Huge Demand for Steel May Push Operating Rate Up to 85 P. C.

Business and Industry

Says Small Chain Stores Affected Most by Tax Curb

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Much tax legislation designed to curb the big national chains does not hit this type of multiple-unit store so hard as it does the small local chain, finds an economist writing in the current Journal of Business of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Maurice W. Lee concludes, therefore, that "the wave of anti-chain legislation in the last decade, with almost all state laws based on the Indiana number-of-stores-in-the-state pattern, has been ill-conceived." This legislation, he contends, has failed to accomplish either the control or revenue-raising objectives for which it was ostensibly designed.

Dr. Lee, Assistant Professor of Economics at Utah State Agricultural College, made his investigation of anti-chain store tax legislation as one of a series of studies in business administration published by the Journal.

Effect of Law

Much current legislation permits a chain to expand to great size extensively without subjecting itself to a heavy tax burden, he declares, but he believes it penalizes with excessively high levies those chains which expand intensively within one or a few states.

Dr. Lee gets down to actual cases. He compares the Woolworth ten cent store chan, an extensive organization, with the Kroger grocery organization, which is far more concentrated territorially. Assuming that every state had a law of the Indiana variety, as many do, the 1,824 Woolworth units would be taxed at the rate of $98 a store. On the other hand, the Kroger organization, with 4,234 stores, would pay on the average $139 a store. But of the two organizations, the Woolworth stores would be better able to carry the heavier tax, since their net earnings are generally larger. In 1929, for example, Woolworth stores made an average profit of $14,748, while Kroger stores netted $946 each on the average.

Or to put it another way. In 1932, the tax would have averaged less than one per cent of the Woolworth stores' net, but it would have taken more than 40 per cent of the Kroger stores' profits. Such a slice would have been more than some of these stores could pay and would have resulted in closing of marginal units, according to Dr. Lee.

His conclusion is that the very groups against whom the heaviest punitive pressure was supposedly to be directed are the ones least affected, while the less hardy, poorly located, small chains are affected the most.

Louisiana Law Better

Slightly better than the Indiana type of law is that of Louisiana, Dr. Lee finds. It is based on the total number of stores operated throughout the country. But it still fails to consider such vital matters as sales volume, number of employees, amount of invested capital, and profitability of operation, he holds.

By and large, he adds, state legislators have shown tendencies to ignore the very nature of chain store operations du..ng the evolutionary stage of their regulatory programs. Result, he thinks, is that groups not intended to be penalized are bearing burdens. Real estate owners, for example, must contribute in the form of lower rentals or fewer stores per chain. Capital, as represented by the stockholders of corporate chains, will bear the amount of the taxes which is assumed by the chains after all possible efforts to offset the burden, outside the price raises, have been made.

In short, Dr. Lee cannot see anything good about the state laws against chain stores as they now stand. The useful regulatory functions they may have are already provided by federal laws, while the control and revenue objectives are not attained, he says in summary of his criticism.

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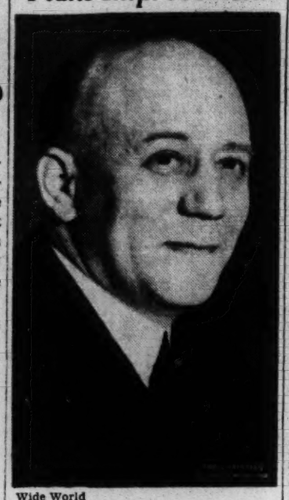


Wide World

Martin W. Clement
President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Penna. Road Plans $17,000,000 Outlay For New Equipment

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Pennsylvania Railroad announced it would spend almost $17,000,000 on improvements of its equipment and property in anticipation of "continued business upturn."

Company statisticians estimated it would provide more than 2,000,000 man hours of employment and result in the recall of 4,000 men in addition to the employment in plants supplying electrical equipment and materials.

"The best analysis that we have been able to make of industrial activity and its trend," said President Martin W. Clement in announcing the program, "is that business has been on the upturn, and this program on which we have been working for some months anticipates further realization of this trend.

"There has been a steady and continued rise in the volume of our traffic since last April, with present levels running well above last year and every prospect of a substantial seasonal advance in general business in the months ahead. This program represents a normal expansion in our activities."

Plans announced by Mr. Clement call for construction of 2,500 freight cars, 20 electric locomotives, three streamlined passenger cars, modernization of 15 passenger cars and repair of 17,500 freight cars. The railroad also will purchase 50,000 tons of rail, in addition to 30,000 tons now contracted.

The railroad's announcement followed reports of increased employment on other railroads serving Pennsylvania's vast industrial area to handle rapidly increasing shipments of coal, steel and ore. The Pennsylvania itself called back 1,560 men, the Reading Company said it had added 232 men and expected an additional 118 to be employed in the next 10 days, the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie summoned 200 furloughed employees and the Pittsburgh & West Virginia 30.

Engineer Awards Up Sharply in August

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy engineering construction awards for August totaled $311,222,000, the biggest volume for that month since 1929, Engineering News-Record reported.

Weekly average awards for August were $62,244,000, a gain of 37 per cent over the weekly average for July and 7 per cent greater than the same month a year ago.

Private awards, on a weekly average basis, were the highest since April, 1938, and were 77 per cent above a month ago and 88 per cent higher than the same period last year. An increased volume of commercial and industrial buildings and unclassified construction were responsible for the large gains in private building activity.

Public construction was 23 per cent above last month but 13 per cent below a year ago.

Comparisons follow:

	Last month (5 weeks)	Year Ago (4 weeks)
Total	$311,222,000	$231,771,000
Private	107,859,000	45,806,000
State and Municipal	159,174,000	135,894,000
Federal	44,189,000	50,071,000

Timken-Detroit Axle Net For Half Year Up Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profit of the Timken-Detroit Axle Company and its subsidiaries, including the Delta Manufacturing Company and affiliates from date of acquisition on May 27, 1939, amounted to $1,037,389 for the first six months of thsi year, after Federal and State income taxes, depreciation, amortization and other charges.

After dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred stock to date of retirement, the net was equal to 99 cents each on 986,150 shares of $10 par common stock. The net profit in the corresponding six months of 1938 was $381,217, or 31 cents a share on the common stock.

The balance sheet as of June 30 last shows current assets of $8,516,396 and current liabilities of $1,341,149, compared respectively with $9,300,896 and $547,310 on June 30 a year ago. Cash and marketable securities amounted to $2,280,255, against $3,812,931 a year earlier.

Rush of Domestic Orders Swamping Steel Producers

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A visit to offices of the leading steel producers here showed executives almost dizzy with the sudden rush of domestic orders which many predicted would result in calling back to the mills of as many as 125,000 workers before Thanksgiving.

A steady stream of telegrams from branch offices and manufacturers of virtually every commodity from coat hangers to locomotives poured in, telephones jangled, boys trotted in and out with memoranda.

Rate May Go to 90 P. C.

"Consumers," explained a perspiring official, "are putting on the same panicky rush housewives did last week for sugar and flour. If it continues, and we believe it will, the industry will boost its output to 85 or 90 per cent of capacity within 30 or 60 days.

"That will mean as many as 125,000 additional workers will be needed and full time for those now working."

His figure was taken from the fact that mills operating at around 63 per cent last week, were employing 455,000 workers with a monthly payroll of $60,000,000. Two years ago with production averaging between 80 and 90 per cent the industry's monthly payroll was $80,000,000 for 572,000 workers.

This spokesman and representatives of two other producers joined in saying they were having to limit tonnage to a basis comparable to past performances. Customers who have been buying 1,000 tons a quarter and now are demanding 5,000 tons for the next quarter, are having to slash their orders.

All agreed that the price angle had a significant bearing, since those directing policies of steel consumers were recalling the pinch of the last World War.

Prices for fourth quarter delivery have not yet been announced and most firms are taking orders for a specified amount at existing quotations and the remainder at the existing price when delivery is made.

Consumers Stocking Up

"But there are angles other than price involved," one man explained. "For a decade our customers have been buying on a hand-to-mouth basis. With the sudden possibility that demands for steel would tie up this source, the consumers have decided to stock up a bit."

All executives stated there virtually were no war materials involved in the pickup and that only a few inquiries had been made by foreigners for any class of goods. One estimated the Government had placed less than $10,000,000 for steel.

The H. C. Frick Coke Company, U. S. Steel subsidiary, began cleaning up four additional mines in Fayette County, Pa., equipped with the old time beehive ovens, and sent word to approximately 3,000 miners they would be needed back at work shortly. The mines had been closed two years.

GARY, Ind. (AP)—Belching flames from steel mill stacks brighten business skies in the Calumet district as thousands of workers are donning overalls and returning to their jobs for the first time in many months.

Steel company officials estimated 10,000 workers would be called back if orders continue to pour in as they have since hostilities in Europe started.

By the end of the week, an estimated 62,000 persons, including those already on the job, will be working in steel mills in this industrial area, one of the nation's biggest workshops.

Another 18,000 workers are employed in allied industries, making the total 80,000, the largest number since the post-depression peak of 82,000 in October, 1937.

CHICAGO (AP)—An upsurge in the steel industry in the Chicago area sent more than a thousand men back to work during the past week.

Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, a subsidiary of U. S. Steel, blew in two idle blast furnaces at its Gary plant and raised its local employment to more than 38,000.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube opened a new blooming mill at Indiana Harbor. Inland Steel also showed a slight increase in employment.

Steel production in the Chicago area leaped from 51 per cent of capacity to 67 during the past week, the largest gain since mid-1937, trade authorities said.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Steel production in Alabama has jumped five points to 80 per cent of capacity as Birmingham mills accelerated output on orders attributed to fears war business would interrupt normal deliveries on railroad steel.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., U. S. Steel subsidiary, added two open hearth furnaces to its production list after orders for 37,000 tons of rails were booked from three southeastern carriers.

Chemical Industry Feels Buying Rush, Prices Up

NEW YORK (AP) — Chemical sources reported the industry has felt the war buying rush to cover future requirements in all divisions.

Prices on natural chemicals, including oils and waxes, were said to have advanced sharply. Some are imported. Slower to rise, trade reporters said, have been heavy and organic chemical products.

Street Feels Business Outlook Good but Stock Rise Overfast

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Street is getting a little worried about the current outlook for the stock market, but there isn't much worry about the outlook for business. The market may tumble 10 points—as some people expect—but nobody doubts the coming business boom.

The market does look a little weak. For instance yesterday they took the "war orphans" up instead of the "war babies," and the stock market got away from commodity stocks. In place of war stocks the neglected rails, merchandising shares, building stocks, and even the utilities, were given a bit of a whirl, though it wasn't very exciting so far as utilities were concerned. And in place of commodity stocks like the sugars and coppers, which have been soft this week, the market was strong in the steels on the basis of that Monday report that operations this week would be over 70 per cent. That was an eye-opener even to the Street.

Commodities Steadier

It is small wonder the commodity stocks have lost their pep for the commodities themselves have at long last simmered down. As expected, the domestic sugar contract dropped again, but it firmed a bit on hopes that the 1.50 cent tariff on Cubans would be reduced. In general, however, the commodities have at last shown something like steadiness all along the line from the grains through cotton to the minor commodities. Traders are again beginning to look at the statistics.

The coming rise in industrial activity, however, bids fair to be breath-taking. The Federal Reserve Board seasonally adjusted index of industrial activity has been running around 100 this summer. Brokers have guessed it would go to an average of 107½ in the fourth quarter. But the indications now are that it will jump to 110 this very month and then on up. Steel operations are climbing rapidly and they account for a heavy weight in the index. Oil operations were held down in August by the shutdown and have already jumped back to the July level and will probably go higher on war demand or mere hopes of war demand. Automobile production has been running way below normal, round 20,000 cars a week, and will rise by the end of this month probably to 100,000 cars a week and that goes into the index. Rail carloadings have dipped unseasonally but they usually lag behind the other indices for obvious reasons and can be expected soon to show an extra-seasonal improvement. Mine, refinery, and mill operations are being stepped up all over the country in virtually all lines. It would be quite possible for the Reserve Board index to hit the 135 or 140 level by Christmas. It moves rapidly nowadays; in the fall of 1937 it dropped 35 points in four months, and in the second two thirds of 1938 it rose almost 30 points without any war stimulus. Merely on cyclical recovery it lifted 10 points this summer between May and July.

Earnings Outlook

The leverage of such a recovery on industrial earnings can be terrific, without counting inventory appreciation which conservative managements try to avoid showing. It has been estimated that U. S. Steel common could earn an annual rate of 75 cents a share at 50 per cent operations; $7.50 at 70 per cent, and $11 at 80 per cent. It is now close to 70 per cent.

It is not to be supposed that because the well-known leading commodities have slowed their rise that the uptrend in commodity prices is over. It has overflowed into the list of minor, publicly unknown items in the trade journals, like ferromanganese, spiegeleisen, toluol, dried prunes, and carpet wools. Pig iron hasn't moved and is due to jump soon. Technical items like platinum, palladium, and olive oil are still rising.

But while the rise in business activity and to some extent in commodity prices will come out multiplied in profit form, there is many a slip. Congress is not expected at the coming session to impose additional taxes but it probably will next January. The easiest basis would be to make them "excess profits" over and above average profits on recent years—which weren't so high for 1938 or 1937. Then there is the possible higher cost of labor.

A sidelight on business expectations appears in the sudden upturn in commercial loans. Business firms with ample cash are reported dickering with the banks for rather long credits, while the banks, reversing their recent attitude, are said to be turning a cold shoulder to current requests for term-loans.

Nobody talks now of the need of added credit facilities for small business, or of pump priming.

Enough Rubber to Supply World In Wartime, Declares Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Announcement has been made by the Rubber Manufacturers Association that there is every indication that all of the rubber required in consuming industries "can and will be supplied" at reasonable prices throughout the duration of the war. The association also stated that "the production of rubber in all producing territories will go on unhindered by European war."

The statement goes on to say:

"After a careful canvass of all factors involved, it is clear that there is at present no basis for concern regarding rubber supplies for the United States, unless such concern is created by a speculative movement. It is, of course, true at the present time as at any time that competitive bidding for limited supplies immediately available would create an unwarranted price situation, harmful chiefly to manufacturers and other consumers themselves."

Declaring its belief that shipping facilities are adequate, the Association further says:

"The willingness to act promptly in making adequate supplies available is evidenced by a provision for an additional 10 per cent in the fourth quarter to implement the exchange of cotton and rubber by the governments of the United Kingdom and the United States. Also, it is understood that the International Rubber Regulation Committee is giving most earnest consideration to the request of the manufacturing industry in the U. S. A. for an increase on the commercial quota in the fourth quarter."

Van Sweringen Deal Gives Rise to Suit

CLEVELAND (AP)—A bondholders group of the Cleveland Terminals Building Co., owner of downtown Van Sweringen properties, sued the Terminal & Shaker Heights Realty Co., controlled by Robert R. Young and associates, in Federal Court for $10,214,298 plus interest and costs.

The suit contends some of the securities pledged by the late Van Sweringen brothers, O. P. and M. J., with J. P. Morgan & Co. in 1930 for a $23,500,000 loan were sold Sept. 30, 1935, at a "collusive public auction sale" in New York to Mid-America Corp., which since has become the Terminal & Shaker Heights Realty Co.

Pathe Film Corp. Reports Drop in Half Year Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Pathe Film Corp., and subsidiaries, holding company for 35 per cent of the shares of Du Pont Film Manufacturing Corp., for the six months ended June 30 reported net profit of $35,310 after charges, compared with net profit of $51,679 in the like 1938 period.

Du Pont Film Manufacturing Corp., the report added, had a net profit of $826,000 in the first 1939 half, compared with $639,000 in the like 1938 period, and the portion of these earnings accruing to Pathe in the first half this year were $289,000, against $223,000 a year earlier.

Of these earnings, $219,000 were undistributed in 1939 and $153,000 in 1938, which undistributed amounts are not reflected in the income of the Pathe Company, the report said.

Economist Sees War Giving Boost To Farm Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 14—Principal benefits to the economy of the United States from a temporary war boom will come through a broad rise in agricultural income, not from orders for industrial war supplies, Merryle Stanley Rukeyser, New York economic analyst, told the Massachusetts Savings Banks Association today.

But a temporary war boom, Dr. Rukeyser warned, must be paid for in subsequent depressions, as was the Nation's experience after the World War. Dr. Rukeyser addressed more than 1000 savings bank officers and trustees from all parts of the Commonwealth attending the annual three day conference on savings bank problems.

See Farm Income Rise

The rise in agricultural income will come about, Dr. Rukeyser explained, whether war orders for foodstuffs are placed with American farmers, or elsewhere. War orders for wheat, cotton and other farm commodities will react on international agricultural prices. This will mean, he continued, a broad rise in U. S. farm income.

To the extent that this substantial rise develops, agriculture at length will be brought into balance with industry. When this balance has been reached, Dr. Rukeyser counseled, the " principle disequilibrium" between farm and factory income will be a thing of the past. On this base of a more evenly distributed economy, the United States will share in the war boom.

The speaker lamented war prosperity, however, for its after effects. He declared that if there had been no war, the same economic parity between agriculture and industry could have been achieved through the two price system for agriculture. Presumably, Dr. Rukeyser referred to the program now in its trial stage whereby one set of prices for farm products is applicable to the normal distribution, and another set of prices, somewhat lower, is employed to facilitate the distribution of farm surpluses to the under privileged of the Nation.

Enumerates Probable Results

If the war in Europe is to be of long duration (the British Cabinet is preparing for three years of hostilities) the following results may be expected for the United States, Dr. Rukeyser prophesied:

1. Better balance in the national economy of the United States through an increase in the prices of farm staples.
2. Less unemployment in the United States as a result primarily of the resultant improved equilibrium, and secondarily because of the effect of direct and indirect non-agricultural war orders, including those growing out of an enlarged domestic preparedness program.
3. Increased demand for capital, and a rise of interest rates from the depression low level.
4. A curtailment in political business baiting and increased public demand for functioning efficiency, as opposed to economic kibitzing.
5. A decline of experimentalism in American politics, and more respect for competence and experience. To the extent that the Administration recognizes this public demand, national unity will be heightened.
6. During the war there will be increased searching for inflation hedges in equities and otherwise.

The bankers were also addressed at the opening session today by A. George Gilman, president of the association. Discussing practical problems facing savings banks from new competitive investment forces, he called on the bankers "to recognize the importance and necessity of more vigorous, educational publicity." He urged a statewide co-operative advertising campaign to reach the public.

Other speakers on the first day's program were State Banking Commissioner William P. Husband, Jr., and Governor Saltonstall, who is scheduled to speak at a banquet tonight.

Bethlehem Awarded 5-Vessel Contract

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission awarded the Bethlehem Steel Company a contract for the construction of five C-1 cargo vessels at a price of $1,909,000 each.

The ships will be built at the company's Staten Island, N. Y., yard. They are 416 feet overall, stream propelled, and have a speed of 15 knots.

The commission has awarded contracts for a total of 98 vessels costing approximately $220,000,000 and has issued invitations for bids on 33 others. These bids will be opened next week.

Bank of France Shows Gold, Exchange Coverage Decline

PARIS, Sept. 7 (AP)—A Bank of France statement today disclosed that the gold and foreign exchange coverage for French currency had fallen in the week ended Aug. 31 to 59.42 per cent from 62.64 per cent in the previous week.

On August 31, the bank note circulation was 142,358,000,000 francs compared with 129,978,000,000 francs on August 24.

The requirement for the bank to maintain a gold and foreign exchange coverage of at least 35 per cent was suspended by Government decree Sept. 2.

The bank's statement as of Sept. 1, (in millions of francs) is as follows:

Gold reserve 97,286, unchanged; balances abroad 199, decrease 405; discounted commercial bills—France 15,009, increase 7,188; negotiable bills bought in France 3,929, increase 784; advances against securities 3,804, decrease 47; 30-day advances against Government securities 2,412, increase 894; temporary advances to state 30,576, unchanged; circulation 142,384, increase 12,380; total credit to current accounts 21,341, decrease 2,065. Ratio of gold to sight liabilities 59.42 per cent compared with 62.64 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

N. Y. Central Buys 5,000 Tons of Rails

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Central Railroad has purchased 5,000 tons of rails, it was announced by Willard F. Place, Vice-President in charge of finance.

The orders were divided: 2,000 tons to Bethlehem Steel Corp., 2,500 tons to Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., and 500 tons to Inland Steel Corp.

Heads Goodrich Co.

John L. Collyer
Elected President of the B. F. Goodrich Co. Mr. Collyer is resigning as joint managing director of the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., England, to accept the presidency of the Goodrich Company.

No Sign of Auto Growth Maximum Declares Sloan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of the General Motors Corporation, declared in a message to stockholders that "there does not appear to be any justification for believing that the automotive industry has reached the maximum of its growth."

"Economically," Mr. Sloan continued, "the volume of automotive sales and more particularly year-to-year fluctuations, must necessarily vary as national income goes up and down. The most outstanding characteristics of this relationship are two:

"(A) As the trend of the national income changes from year to year, the volume of automobile sales falls below the average relationship when business declines, and rises above when business improves, and (B) the volume of the industry increases in general at an accelerated rate as the level of the national income rises."

Depends On Income

In periods of lowering national income, Mr. Sloan says, prospective buyers become conservative in their outlook, and are inclined to use cars already in their possession. When business is gaining, he added, "customers become more liberal in their purchases as their confidence in the future increases, hence the number of new cars sold increases more rapidly.

"As to the second relationship, there is economic justification for the fact that the volume of the automotive industry increases at an accelerated rate with rising national income. As that income rises there is a widening spread between income and the normal outlay for the essentials of food, shelter and clothing—the necessities of life, let us say. This margin of income over and above what is needed for such bare necessities permits the purchase of comforts, conveniences and luxuries, thereby adding to the enjoyment of life, improving the standard of living and accelerating our economic and social progress."

"Actual sales of motorcars during the past 20 years have been subject to wide variations," Mr. Sloan continues. "On the other hand, ownership as measured by the number of vehicles registered shows a persistent upward trend until 1929.

Rate of Increase Lessens

"Since 1929 the rate of increase in total registrations, or motor vehicles in use, has materially lessened—being to an important degree the result of sharply lowered levels of national income characteristic of the past 10-year period. This has an adverse effect upon the productivity of the automotive industry in that fewer sales are made to new users of cars. In addition, theaverage age of cars in use has become greater, which means fewer replacement sales At the same time the inventory of available car miles in the hands of owners has been substantially lowered, even taking into consideration the greater mileage being built into recent products.

"There is every reason to believe that as soon as our national policies permit the resumption of a normal upward trend in the national income, the automotive industry will enjoy, and, at an accelerated rate, a degree of that prosperity."

Imports of Gold Off in August But Total $259,933,867

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said August gold imports, representing the last rush of European wealth for safety before the war broke out, totaled $259,933,867.

The figure, however, was about $19,000,000 less than the preceding month, and officials recalled that the heaviest movements of European capital occurred several months ago.

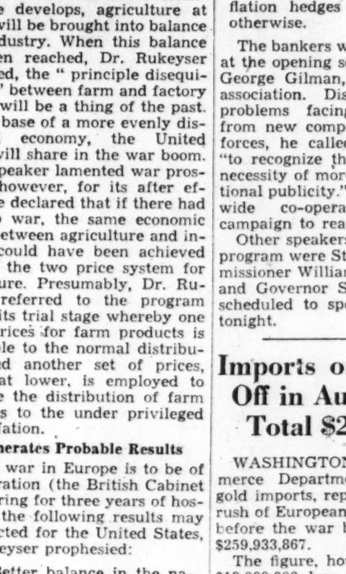
August imports included $22,639,859 from the Netherlands, $163,738,699 from the United Kingdom, $34,311,257 from Canada, $3,955,776 from Mexico, $2,120,371 from Colombia, $9,258,556 from India, $10,930,833 from Japan, and $5,688,689 from Australia.

Silver imports also declined slightly to $4,364,804, including $1,140,080 from Canada, and $1,773,425 from Mexico.

Remington Rand Orders High

NEW YORK (AP) — Remington Rand, Inc., announced orders for tabulating machinery thus far in September, chiefly from foreign governments, have exceeded any previous month's total.

SAVINGS *in Taxes*



An outline of certain facts about inheritance and income taxation which should be of interest to every property holder.
September 1, 1939
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
17 COURT STREET, BOSTON
Allied with The First National Bank of Boston

THE high rates of the Federal Estate Tax and the recent increases in the Massachusetts Inheritance Tax make it advisable for every property owner to consider how present taxes will apply in his particular case. For this reason we believe you will be interested to read our new booklet "Savings in Taxes." A copy will be sent to you promptly upon request.

* * *

Our officers will be glad to discuss estate and Trust matters with you or your attorney at any time.

Investment and Management of Property

Agent ★ Trustee ★ Guardian ★ Executor

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
17 COURT STREET, BOSTON

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Allied with THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	2,000,000
Previous day's sales	3,761,340
1939 volume to date	178,118,606
1938 volume to date	183,363,773

Irregular Trend In Stock Market; Trading Slows Up

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—The stock market lost much of its war exuberance today and prices were spotty in most groups during the greater part of the session.

The ticker tape was behind for a brief interval at the start when declines ran to 2 or more points. The pace slackened on a subsequent recovery move when extreme recessions were reduced or canceled. After noon plus signs were fairly well distributed. Near the final hour dealings were relatively slow and quotations well jumbled.

The turnover of 620,000 shares in the first hour was the smallest for this period in the past two weeks. Transfers for the day were at the rate of approximately 2,000,000 shares.

Switching into merchandising and specialty stocks that had failed to participate in the war rally was evident throughout.

The desire to cash profits here and there was attributed to the belief of some that the two-weeks' upswing may have been overdone. In addition, thought was given to the possibility the coming session of Congress might balk at repealing the arms embargo. Confusing also was a sharp drop in the British pound in terms of the dollar to the lowest rate since May, 1933.

Best share performers were Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Montgomery Ward, International Harvester, Western Union, Santa Fe, Pullman, American Woolen, Remington Rand, Newport Industries, Standard Oil of N. J., American Radiator and Fajardo Sugar..

Backward were U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Anaconda, American Smelting, Chrysler, du Pont, Texas Corp., Glenn Martin, and United Aircraft.

Resistant in the curb were Aluminum of America, Colts Patent Fire Arms, Electric Bond & Share, and Royal Typewriter.

U. S. Bonds Advance

U. S. Government bonds made advances running up to 7-32 of a point today with reported fair volume of buying from "outside" as official support appeared no longer active.

The foreign dollar list was quiet and irregular. German 5½s of '65 were about ⅜ higher and German 7s of '49 about ¼ lower towards the last hour.

The corporate division was mixed. Utilities and lower grade rails showed moderate gains.

Fractionally higher were: American & Foreign Power 5s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Consolidated Edison 3½s, Detroit Edison 4½s, International Telephone 5s, Pacific Gas 3¾s.

Alleghany stamped 5s of '50, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Western Union 5s of '60 were up about a point. Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s were up nearly 2½ points.

Off a bit were American Telephone 3¼s of '66, Armour of Delaware 4s of '55, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, New York Central 5s, and Standard Oil of New Jersey 2¾s.

Walworth 4s were down about 2 points.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Initial improvement was not maintained in the stock market today. Interest lagged in late dealings and the close was quiet. Industrials were neglected and finished mostly lower. International issues were steadier. Copper and rubber shares eased and oils were quieted.

Amsterdam: All-around reaction resulted from profit taking in the Bourse today. Domestic shares were hard hit with sugar and shipping issues weak. American stocks ranged lower than the previous close and were irregular compared with parity levels.

Paris: Bourse issues were inactive and weaker today. Liquidation in domestic equities and internationals carried both groups off. Bank of France, however, added 165 francs. Rentes ranged 65 lower to 40 points higher.

Liverpool: Cotton futures moved irregularly today with final prices 7 lower to 11 higher. Bombay buying and trade price fixing met long liquidation and hedge selling. There was also some professional liquidation on the lower sterling rate and on indications of slightly lower freight rates.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Sept. 14

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.81⅛	$4.02⅞	$4.2397
Cables	3.81⅝	4.02⅞	4.2397
France—franc	.0221	.0220½	
Belgium—belga	.1710	.1715	.1695
Switzerld—franc	.2256	.2265	
Italy—lira	.0521	.0521	.0526
Germany—mark	*	*	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5310	.5314	§
Sweden—krona	.2380	.2385	.4537
Norway—krone	.2270	.2272	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1930	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0082	.0082	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0200	.0200	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1880x	.1880x	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0375x	.0375x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0070x	.0070x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0228x	.0228x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2365	.2380	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0310	.0310	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1900	.1900	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3600	.3600	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2312½	.2351	.8440
India—rupee	.2995	.3020	1.1800
Java—florin	.5321	.5330	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2493	.2531	*
Shanghai—dol	.0669	.0687½	*
Mla. Bldmda—dol	.4687½	.4756	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9100	.9100	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1950x	.1950x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 3.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. †Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

—1939— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
68¼	53	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	68	68	68	Sep13
50⅜	31½	Acme Steel (2)	5	50	49	50	+ ½
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	18	11⅛	10⅜	10⅞	− ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill(⅜g)	2	23	23	23	Sep 9
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	9	17¾	17	17¾	+1
67⅜	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	18	66½	65⅜	65½	
1¼	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	8	1¼	1	1⅛	
10	6½	AlaskaJun (.65g)	21	7	6⅞	6⅞	
1¼	⅜	Alleghany Corp	23	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	4½	Alleg pf xw	5	12	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	48	14⅛	13	13¾	+ ⅛
13⅜	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	5	12¼	11¾	12	+ ⅜
19	6	Alleg pr pf	4	16⅛	15¾	15¾	+ ¾
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	65	26	24	25¾	− ⅛
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
200¼	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	18	197	193⅜	195⅜	+ ⅞
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (1½)	2	13⅞	13½	13⅝	Sep14
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	3	13⅜	13½	13½	− ⅜
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	26	9⅝	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	62	61¼	61¼	−1⅜
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (⅜g)	20	43¾	44½	45¾	+ ½
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	12	13½	14½	15½	+1
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	7	3⅛	3	3	
21	12	Amal Leath pf	12	20	20	20	Sep12
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	70¾	70	70¾	+1¼
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	12	24	23⅜	23⅝	− ⅜
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	23	33½	32¼	33	+ ⅝
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	13	16⅛	15¼	15½	− ½
8	3½	Am Bosch	5	6⅜	5¾	6	− ½
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (⅛g)	13	47	45	47	+1½
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	13	114	111¼	111¼	−2¼
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	158	150	150	Sep11
35	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	39	24½	31¼	34	+1
55	30¼	Am Car pf	10	52½	51	52½	+2½
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	33	14⅜	12⅞	23¾	+ ⅝
115½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	110½	110	110	Sep13
8¾	5	Am Colortype	4	6½	6½	6½	
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	6	11	10½	10½	− ½
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	11	15½	14¾	15	+ ⅝
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	61	3⅜	3⅛	3½	+ ⅜
6	4¾	Am European	1	6	5⅞	6	Sep 6
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	13	2¾	2½	2½	− ⅜
19⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	− ½
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	4	23¼	22¾	22¾	− ¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	*44	30⅝	28	29¼	− ½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	32	7⅜	7	7	− ¼
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	5	42	42	42	Sep13
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	4	50⅜	50	50	
3½	1¾	Am Ice	7	2	2	2	+ ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	20	20	20	
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	11	6⅜	6	8	− ½
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	37	24⅜	22¾	24¼	+ ¾
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	1	68	68	68	− ¾
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	97	14¼	12⅝	13⅜	+ ¾
4¾	2⅛	Am M&Metal	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	25	28¼	27½	28	−1
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	25	5½	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
50⅛	32	A P&L 6 pf(3k)	4	44⅛	43¾	43¾	+ ⅜
45	28	A P&L5pf(2⅛k)	4	39	38⅞	38½	
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	368	12	10⅜	11½	+ ¾
22⅜	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	74	21⅝	20½	21¼	− ⅜
80	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	*4	77½	77	77½	− ¾
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅜
20	9	Am Sea. (½e)	4	11⅜	10½	11⅜	+ ⅜
63	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	89	58½	57	57½	−1½
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	4	136	135	136	Sep13
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	62¼	62¼	62½	− ¾
41	20½	AmSteel Fdrs	68	36⅜	34⅛	36⅜	+1
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	4	12¾	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	3	14	14	14	
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	12	28½	27⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	95	15	15	+13¼
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	3	16½	16⅛	16⅛	Sep12
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	*18	163	162	162⅞	− ⅜
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	4	78¼	77½	78¼	+ ¼
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	6	79¾	78⅛	79½	+1
153¼	137	Am Tob pf 6)	3	138	137½	138	+ ½
8¾	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	18	6¼	6	6	− ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	80	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	13¾	13¼	13¼	+1¼
13	3⅜	Am Woolen	197	13½	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅜
58	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	71	62	59¾	60	+4
12	4	Am Zinc Ld & S	36	9¾	9½	9⅝	
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	3	48	46½	46½	Sep12
40	20¾	Anaconda (2.40)	305	35⅞	34⅝	35¼	− ¾
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	4	51	49½	49½	Sep10
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	31	23¼	22	23	+ ⅞
21	8¾	Andes Cop (1.4g)	6	16¾	16	16	
3½	1½	A P W Paper	12	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep13
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	36	35	36	+ ¼
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	102	102	
83¾	33⅝	Armour Ill	221	7¼	6¾	7	− ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	2	53	52	52	−2¾
85	50	Armour Ill pf	8	90	90	90	May31
58	51¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	53	57	56¾	57	
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	31	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	ArtloomCorp	10	9⅜	9	9⅛	− ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	17	8⅜	8⅜	8½	− ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	74	74	74	+3
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	.	58½	58½	58½	A g 9
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	Sep12
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	43	31½	30	30½	
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	59	58½	58½	−1½
30½	15	Atl Coast Line	20	22⅞	21¾	21¾	− ½
26¾	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	4	14½	13⅜	13⅜	−1⅝
26	9½	Atl G&W ln pf	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¾
24⅜	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	13	23⅝	23	23	− ¾
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	2	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	Sep13
8¾	4	Atlas Corp (¼g)	15	5⅛	5	5	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	44½	44½	44½	Sep13
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	67	67	67	−1½
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep13
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	13	5	3¾	3¾	−1⅛
3⅝	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	− ½
8⅞	5⅛	Aviation Corp	98	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛

B

19¼	9⅜	Bald Loco ct	94	18½	17⅞	18¼	
8¾	3⅝	Balt & Ohio	108	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	42	9⅝	9	9¼	− ¼
20½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	4	25	24	25	+1½
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	27	15¾	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜
13	6	Barker Bros	3	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ½
19½	11⅜	Bansdall Oil (1)	35	17⅜	16¾	16¾	− ¼
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	2	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅜
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	4	25	23¾	24	Sep13
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	+1½
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Sep13
9½	7¼	Belding He (.70)	2	9	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
73½	40	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	-	72½	72½	72½	A'g 25
31½	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	148	31⅝	30⅛	31	+1¼
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	*5	19½	18¾	19½	+ ¼
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½g)	*1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	− ¼
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	59	57¾	59	+2
100	50	Beth Steel (½g)	223	54⅞	51¾	53	− ⅜
18½	15½	Beth S 5½ pf (1)	27	18½	18	18	− ½
118	89¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	117¼	117¼	117¼	− ¼
2⅛	1⅜	Bigelow-Sanf	4	3	2⅝	2⅝	−1⅛
25¾	14	Black & Deck(1)	4	23¼	23	23¼	
17⅜	8½	Blaw-Knox	32	15¼	14½	14½	− ½
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	42	27⅞	26½	27	− ⅞
28½	16	Bonn A&B(¾g)	*1	27	27	27	+ ¼
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	4	18½	18	18	Sep13
22	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	35	21¾	20¾	21⅜	+ ¼
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	37	26½	25¾	26	− ¾
4¼	1½	Boston & Maine	6	4	3⅞	4	
30¼	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	1	29	29	29	
7¾	5⅛	Brew Cp A(.60g)	3	6	5¾	5¾	− ¼
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	28	15	14⅜	14¾	− ¼
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg 1g)	18	24¾	23⅝	24	− ⅛
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	38½	38½	38½	− ⅛
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	10	46	45	45	Sep13
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly & Q Tr	9	11⅜	10⅜	11½	+ ⅛
13⅜	5⅛	Bkly & C Tr pf	7	11	9¾	10⅞	+1
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	32	11⅜	10⅜	11¼	+ ⅜
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	18	41⅜	39	41	+2
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (1¼g)	6	24½	24	24½	
40	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	41	41	41	+1
19⅜	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	7	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	13	10⅛	9¾	9¾	
8	4	Budd Mfg	28	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	16	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
30	15½	Bullard Co	1	26	26	26	−1
34¼	21½	Bulova Wate (2)	*4	26⅜	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
19⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	29	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	79	14	12⅜	13¼	+ ¼
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	31	6	5⅝	5⅞	
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	7	8	7¾	7⅞	
27⅛	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
5⅜	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	55	6⅛	5¾	6	+ ½
13⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	19	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	9	16¼	15¾	15¾	− ¼

C

30	13¼	Calif Packing	21	28¼	27	28	− ½
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	42	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
10⅜	4⅞	Calumet & Hec	20	9¼	9	9	− ¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	*44	30⅝	28	29¼	− ½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	32	7⅜	7	7	− ¼
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	5	42	42	42	Sep13
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	4	50⅜	50	50	
3½	1¾	Am Ice	7	2	2	2	+ ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	20	20	20	
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	11	6⅜	6	8	− ½
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	37	24⅜	22¾	24¼	+ ¾
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	1	68	68	68	− ¾
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	97	14¼	12⅝	13⅜	+ ¾
4¾	2⅛	Am M&Metal	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	25	28¼	27½	28	−1
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	25	5½	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
50⅛	32	A P&L 6 pf(3k)	4	44⅛	43¾	43¾	+ ⅜
45	28	A P&L5pf(2⅛k)	4	39	38⅞	38½	
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	368	12	10⅜	11½	+ ¾
22⅜	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	74	21⅝	20½	21¼	− ⅜
80	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	*4	77½	77	77½	− ¾
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅜
20	9	Am Sea. (½e)	4	11⅜	10½	11⅜	+ ⅜
63	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	89	58½	57	57½	−1½
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	4	136	135	136	Sep13
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	62¼	62¼	62½	− ¾
41	20½	AmSteel Fdrs	68	36⅜	34⅛	36⅜	+1
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	4	12¾	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	3	14	14	14	
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	12	28½	27⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	95	15	15	+13¼
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	3	16½	16⅛	16⅛	Sep12
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	*18	163	162	162⅞	− ⅜
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	4	78¼	77½	78¼	+ ¼
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	6	79¾	78⅛	79½	+1
153¼	137	Am Tob pf 6)	3	138	137½	138	+ ½
8¾	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	18	6¼	6	6	− ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	80	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+1¼
13	3⅜	Am Woolen	197	13½	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅜
58	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	71	62	59¾	60	+4
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	36	9¾	9½	9⅝	
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	3	48	46½	46½	Sep12
40	20¾	Anaconda (2.40)	305	35⅞	34⅝	35¼	− ¾
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	4	51	49½	49½	Sep10
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	31	23¼	22	23	+ ⅞
21	8¾	Andes Cop (1.4g)	6	16¾	16	16	
3½	1½	A P W Paper	12	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep13
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	36	35	36	+ ¼
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	102	102	
83¾	33⅝	Armour Ill	221	7¼	6¾	7	− ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	2	53	52	52	−2¾
85	50	Armour Ill pf	8	90	90	90	May31
58	51¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	53	57	56¾	57	
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	31	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	ArtloomCorp	10	9⅜	9	9⅛	− ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	17	8⅜	8⅜	8½	− ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	74	74	74	+3
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	.	58½	58½	58½	A g 9
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	Sep12
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	43	31½	30	30½	
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	59	58½	58½	−1½
30½	15	Atl Coast Line	20	22⅞	21¾	21¾	− ½
26¾	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	4	14½	13⅜	13⅜	−1⅝
26	9½	Atl G&W ln pf	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¾
24⅜	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	13	23⅝	23	23	− ¾
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	2	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	Sep13
8¾	4	Atlas Corp (¼g)	15	5⅛	5	5	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	44½	44½	44½	Sep13
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	67	67	67	−1½
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep13
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	13	5	3¾	3¾	−1⅛
3⅝	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	− ½
8⅞	5⅛	Aviation Corp	98	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛

B

19¼	9⅜	Bald Loco ct	94	18½	17⅞	18¼	
8¾	3⅝	Balt & Ohio	108	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	42	9⅝	9	9¼	− ¼
20½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	4	25	24	25	+1½
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	27	15¾	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜
13	6	Barker Bros	3	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ½
19½	11⅜	Bansdall Oil (1)	35	17⅜	16¾	16¾	− ¼
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	2	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅜
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	4	25	23¾	24	Sep13
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	+1½
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Sep13
9½	7¼	Belding He (.70)	2	9	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
73½	40	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	-	72½	72½	72½	A'g 25
31½	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	148	31⅝	30⅛	31	+1¼
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	*5	19½	18¾	19½	+ ¼
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½g)	*1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	− ¼
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	59	57¾	59	+2
100	50	Beth Steel (½g)	223	54⅞	51¾	53	− ⅜
18½	15½	Beth S 5½ pf (1)	27	18½	18	18	− ½
118	89¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	117¼	117¼	117¼	− ¼
2⅛	1⅜	Bigelow-Sanf	4	3	2⅝

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Sterling Slumps To Lowest Level Since May, 1933

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—The pound sterling tumbled 21 cents in the foreign exchange market today to $3.79, touching its lowest level since May, 1933, and the French franc was permitted to slide with it, losing .09¼ of a cent.

Traders said there were no heavy dealings in either currency, but that no one seemed to want to buy them and there was some pressure of offerings.

Since Great Britain took over control of foreign exchange operations at the beginning of her war with Germany, the British Treasury fixed its rate for buying sterling at $4.02 and for sales at $4.06. The rates kept at about those levels until the last day or so when the demand for dollars forced them lower. The British Stabilization Fund which kept sterling at $4.68 most of this year is no longer supporting it.

Britain has heavy balances of gold in this country and has mobilized the American security holdings of her nationals, so it may be, it was pointed out, that her fiscal authorities don't consider it necessary at the moment to hold sterling up. Later, if she makes heavy purchases here, it would be to her advantage to have the pound higher so that it would buy more in terms of the dollar.

Currencies of the Scandinavian countries, usually referred to as the "sterling bloc," showed little change today, indicating their divorce from the British unit. The Japanese yen, however, dropped .65 of a cent. The yen has been tied to sterling.

Another feature of the day's dealings was the reappearance of the German "benevolent" mark, which has not been quoted since Sept. 2. It was unchanged from that day. No other mark quotations were given.

The benevolent mark is used largely for sending gifts to persons within the Reich.

Since the war started the French have preferred to have the franc tied to the pound rather than to the dollar, so its drop today was not unexpected.

Canadian dollars again fell, losing 1.37½ cents to $.8975, the Swiss franc dropped .05 of a cent, Belgian belgas were down .01 of a cent, and the Netherlands guilder was off .01 of a cent.

U. S. Sees Violation Of the Elkins Act By Aluminum Firm

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—The United States Government filed suit here against the Aluminum Company of America and two affiliates, seeking to collect $1,500,000 on charges of conspiracy to violate the Elkins Act which regulates freight rates.

The suit, filed by the Attorney General's office, charged the defendants unlawfully accepted from common carriers "certain vauable considerations" as a differential, offset against charges for transportation on Bauxite ore unloaded from ships here and carried by rail to East St. Louis for refining.

Named as defendants along with the big Pittsburgh corporation were the Aluminum Ore Company of Pittsburgh and the Louisiana Terminal Company of Westwego, La., affiliates of the Aluminum Company.

The Government claimed that for "considerations" of free wharfage space and other facilities the companies gave the ore transportation business to two railroads at the rate of $4 a ton transportation in reference to a barge rate of $3 a ton.

The railroads were identified in the suit as the Texas & Pacific, and the Missouri Pacific, but they were not made defendants.

The Government charged the accused companies benefited to the extent of $500,000 and sued for recovery of three times the amount as permitted under the Elkins Act.

Wheat Up Further On New Buying Wave

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 (AP)—Wheat prices advanced 2½ to 3 cents a bushel today as a fresh buying wave swept over the grain pits but about half of this upturn was lost later due to heavy profit taking.

The gains lifted prices to within less than a cent of the war-boom highs reached last week.

Commercial and speculative buying accelerated the early rise while dealers who hastened to accept profits did so in view of discouraging export business since the start of the war and reports of increasing sales of stored wheat.

Wheat closed 1⅛-1¾ cents higher than yesterday, December 87-86⅞, May 88½-¼; corn ⅛-½ higher, December 57⅝-¾; May 60½-⅝; oats ⅜-1 cent lower.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
Sept.	.85½	.87⅞	.83½	.86¼	.85½
Dec.	.88	.88¾	.87	.87⅞	.87
May	.87⅝	.89¾	.87⅝	.88⅝	.85½
Corn					
Sept.	.57⅝	.58⅞	.57⅝	.58½	.57⅝
Dec.	.57½	.58¼	.57½	.57⅝	.57¼
May	.60⅛	.61½	.60⅛	.60½	.60¼
Oats					
Sept.	.37¾	.38½	.36¾	.36¾	.37⅜
Dec.	.36	.36⅞	.35¼	.35⅝	.36
May	.36¼	.37⅜	.36	.33½	.36⅝
Rye					
Sept.	.54¼	.56¼	.54¼	.54½	.51½
Dec.	.53⅝	.53¾	.52	.52⅝	.51¼
May	.57¼	.59¼	.57¼	.57⅝	.57⅛

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.00; export unquoted. Tin steady; spot and nearby 70.00-75.00; forward unquoted. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.25. Quicksilver 145.00nm. Platinum 38.00-40.00nm. Pig iron, luminum, and antimony unchanged. Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unquoted.

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	3¾s '47-43 reg	106.26	106.26	106.26
13	3¼s '46-43	106.29	106.26	106.26
12	3s '54-44	106.29	106.29	106.29
62	2¾s '47-45	111	110.31	110.31
8	3¾s '56-46	104.30	104.30	104.30
17	3¼s '48-46	110.18	110.18	110.19
16	3¼s '49-46	109.27	109.26	109.26
5	4¼s '52-47	108.31	108.31	108.26
47	3s '47	110.21	110.21	110.21
27	2¾s '51-48	118.30	118.30	118.30
35	2½s '51-48	100.16	100.13	100.13
15	2½s '53-49	103.4	103.3	103.4
28	2½s '52-50	102.27	102.27	102.28
91	2½s '54-51	100.13	100.11	100.13
64	3s '55-51	102.4	102.4	102.4
91	2½s '60-55	105.9	105.5	105.5
33	2½s '59-56	102.20	102.16	102.18
91	2½s '63-58	101.10	101.8	101.9
30	2½s '65-60	101.10	101.10	101.10
		101.12	101.9	101.9

Federal Farm Mortgage

32	3s '47-42	102.30	102.30	102.30
10	2¾s '47-42	102.9	102.9	102.9
2	3¼s '64-44	104.16	104.16	104.16
1	3s '49-44	103.29	103.29	103.29

Home Owners Loan

2	2¼s '44-42	102.3	102.3	102.3
4	3s '52-44	103.30	103.13	103.30
1	1½s '47-45	98.30	98.30	98.30

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	Alleghany cv 5s '44	78⅛	78	78
11	Alleghany 5s '50 st	39	38¾	38¾
2	Allied Strs 4½s '51	92	92	92
7	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	111¼	111	111
10	AmIGChem 5½s '49	59¼	58	58¼
8	Am Int 5½s '49	100⅞	100⅝	100¾
10	Am T&T 3½s '43	101⅝	101	101
40	Am T&T 3¼s '66	104½	104	104½
28	Am T&T 3½s '61	106⅜	106	106⅜
16	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
105	Ang C Nitra deb '67	105⅝	105¼	105⅝
12	Arm Del 4s'55	96	33½	34
13	AT&SF 4s'95	96	95¾	95¾
3	AT&SF 4½s'48	102⅞	102½	102⅝
5	AT&SF 4½s'SC -R '62	101	101	101
31	A C Line cit 4s'52	102⅛	102½	102⅛
2	Atl & Dan 2d 4s'48	66	66	66
5	Atl Gu & WI 5s'59	65	65	65
11	Atl Refin 3s'53	33¼	33¼	33¼
6	Bald Loco 5s'40 st	75¾	74¼	75¾
25	B&O rfg 5s'40 st	99¼	99	99¼
10	B&O rfg 6s'95	99	99	99
11	B&O rfg 6s'95 ct	32½	31½	32¼
11	B&O 1st 5s'48	32¾	30¾	32
46	B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	69	68	68
25	B&O rfg 5s'95 ct	67¼	67¼	67¼
84	B&O 5s'96 P	30½	28	30
4	B&O 5s'96 P ct	29¾	28	29¾
35	B&O 5s'96 P ct	30	28½	30
13	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	30	28½	30
310	B&O cv 4½s'60	29¼	28	29⅛
60	B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	30	28	30
6	B&O 1st 4s'48	17¾	16½	17¾
12	B&O SW 5s'50	17½	16½	17⅛
1	B&O S W 5s'50	66½	66½	66½
3	B&O S W 5s'50 ct	60	59	60
1	B&O S W 5s'70	48½	48	48½
3	Bang & Aroo 5s'48	47	47	47
2	Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	50	50	50
1	Bell T Pa 5s'60 C	105¾	105½	105¼
6	Beth Stl 4¼s'42	112¾	113½	112¾
40	Beth Stl 3¼s'52	123½	123½	123½
99	Beth Stl 3¼s'56	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
8	Beth Stl 3½s'59	100	100	100
5	Boston&Me 5s'67	114¼	113	113½
5	Bost & Me 4¾s'61	96⅜	96½	96¾
1	Boston&Me 5s'55	37¾	37	37½
2	Elec Auto Lt cv 4s'52	38	38	38
37	Erie rfg 5s '67	102½	102	102½
166	Erie rfg 5s '75	71¼	69	71¼
11	Erie gen lien 4s '96	16	15¼	15⅝
5	Erie cv 4s '53 A	23	22½	23
5	Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	21¼	21	21
2	Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	103	105	103
14	FirestoneT&R 3½s'48	103½	103½	103½
35	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Gen Cable 5½s'47	103	102½	103
62	Gen MotAcct3¼s'37	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
6	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	103¼	102½	103¼
7	Goodrich 4½s '56	69½	69	69⅜
5	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	101⅜	101⅛	101¼
2	Gt Nor 5s '72	99	98¾	99
6	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	91	91	91
68	Gt Nor 4½s '61	85	85	85
24	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	107¼	106	106½
7	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	93	92¾	92¾
1	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	79½	79	79
1	Housatonic 5s '37	70¾	70¾	70¾
38	Hudson Tex 4½s '54	38	38	38
13	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	94	94	94
16	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	51	41½	42¾
15	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	105¾	105½	105½
5	Ill Cen 4s '52	53	53	53
29	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	51¾	51¼	51¼
6	IC&CSLAcNO 5s '63 A	51	50¾	50¾
1	IC&CSLAcNO 4½s '63	53	53	53
2	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	101½	101½	101½
8	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	101¾	101¾	101¾
9	Inland Stl 3½s '61	96¼	96¼	96¼
17	Interb R Tr 7s '32	104½	103½	104¼
1	Interb R Tr 6s '32	59	58	58
111	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	29¾	28¼	29¾
4	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66 ct	62½	60	62½
23	Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	59	59	59
2	Int Agric 5s '42 st	95¾	95	95¾
10	Int Cit Nor 4½s '52	100	100	100
7	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	3	2¾	3
11	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	17	17	17
18	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	74½	73¾	74
6	Int Paper 5s '55	75	75	75
6	Int Paper 5s '55	91½	91	91½
16	Int T&T 5s '55	97¼	97	97¼
1	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	91	91	91
5	K C Term 4s '60	51½	51½	52¼
2	Kans &KC 5½s '50	104½	104½	104½
8	Kings Co Elec 4s '49	103½	103½	104½
3	Kinney Co 6½s'41	79	79	79
52	Kopper Cl 4s'61	99	99	99
3	Kresge found 3½s'47	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Lac Gas 6s'42A	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Lac Gas 5½s'53	48	48	48
2	Lac Gas 4½s'60	51	51	52
1	L&AM&S 3½s'77	51	51	51
2	Leh C&N 4½s'54C	84½	84½	84½
1	Leh Val Coal 5s'74	84½	84½	84½
1	Lehigh Val 5s '40	30	30	30
1	LehValH¼s2003 asd	24½	24½	24½
4	Leh Val 4s 2003	20	20	20
1	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	20	21	21
1	Liggett & M 7s'44	121	121	121
8	Liggett & M 6½s'51	130½	130½	130½
11	Lion Oil CV 4½s'52	106	105	106
9	Loews 3½s '46	98¾	98¾	98¾
23	Loew Star Gas3½s'53	105	104½	105
4	Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	65½	65½	65½
14	Lorillard Co 7s '44	138	138	138
6	Louis&Ark 5s'60	118½	118½	118½
6	Louis & N un 4s '40	83¾	83¼	83¾
5	Lou Gas&El 3½s'69	99	1-32	99
10	Manati Sug 4s '57	103½	103½	103½
61	Manhat R7 4s '90	40¾	40¾	40¾
9	Manhat R7 4s '90 ct	39½	39	39½
10	Mich Con as 4s '49	87½	87½	87½
1	MSP & SS Mar 5½s '49	94½	94½	94½
1	MSP & SS Mar 5½s '49	2½	2½	2½
10	MSP & SS M cn 4s '38	64	64	64
86	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	6	6	6
23	M-K-Tex aj 5s '87	24	22	22½
11	M-K-T 4½s '78	10¾	10¼	10¾
16	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	23	23	23
22	M-K-Tex ex 4s '90	38	38	38
9	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	22	21	22¾
43	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	3¾	3¾	3¾
1	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17½	17	17½
100	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	17	17	17
1	Mob & O 4½s '77	8	8	8
13	Mon W Pa P S 4½s '60	26	26	26
4	Mon W Pa P S 5s '65	104¾	104½	104¾
6	Mor Pow 3¾s '66	108¾	107	107½
8	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	94	94	94
6	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	93¾	93¾	93¾
22	Mount St T&T 3¾s '66	48¾	48	48
1	Nash Chs & St L 4s '78	100¾	100¼	100¾
34	Nat Dairy 2¾s '51 ww	67	67	67
26	Nat Distill 3½s '49	101¾	101¾	101¾
7	Natl Steel 3s 65	99¾	99¼	99¼
9	N Eng RR 5s 45	96	96	96
5	New Eng T&TSs 52	96	33¾	34
1	N Eng T&T 4½s 61B	118¾	118¾	118¾
6	NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	117½	117½	117½
1	NO Pu Sv 5s 52A	106¾	106½	106¾
1	NO Pub Sv 5s 55B	103¾	103¾	103¾
NO	Tex&M 5½s 54	103¾	103¾	103
4	NO Tex&M 4½s 56	69¼	69¼	69¼
2	Newp&Cin Bg 4½s 45	34	34	34
10	NY Dock 4s 1951	103	103	103
47	NYC rfg 5s 2013	104	104	104
89	NYC 4½s 2013A	65¾	65	65½
9	NYC cn 4s 98	65¾	65¾	65½
3	NYC 3½s 46	65¾	65¾	65½
16	NYC cv 5s 35 B	76	75¾	76
1	NYC&HR 4s 42	69½	69	69¼
9	NYC&HR 3½s 97	84	84	84
1	NYC&StL 6s 41	81¼	81¼	81¼
1	NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	69	68	69
73	NYCh&StL4½s 78	65	64¾	65
10	NYDock cv5s47	57¾	57	57¾
1	NY Dock Co 4s 51	56	55½	56
28	NYEdis 3¼s 65	101½	101⅜	101½
1	NY GEl H&P 4s 49	101¾	101	101½
19	NY Lack&W4s73A	109½	109⅛	109½
3	NYNH&H cv 4s 48	58	58	58
3	NYNH&H 4s 55	14	14	14
11	NYNH&H 3½s 47	13½	13½	13½
8	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	13½	13½	13½
11	NY O & W ref 4s'92	9¼	9¼	9¼
27	NY Steam 3½s 63	5½	5½	5½
2	NY W&Bost 4½s'46	10	10	10
3	NY W&Bost 4½s47	9¾	9¾	9¾
4	Niagara Falls3¼s86	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	NL&SC Pow 5s 55 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
6	Norfolk & Sou 5s 41	107½	107½	107½
5	Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	41	41	41
10	Norf Sou 5s 61A	10	10	10
7	Nort & W 4s 96	12½	11¾	11¾
25	Nor Am Co 4s 59	117	117	117
6	Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	100	100	100
6	Nor Am Co 3½s 49	100	99¾	100
40	Nor Pac 6s 2047	103¾	103¾	103¾
9	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	56	56	56
2	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	55½	55½	55½
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	51	51	51
1	OgdenGLCha 4s '48st	104	104	104
14	Ohio Ed 4s '65	103¼	103	103½
5	OklahomaG&E 3¾s'66	103½	103½	103¾
1	Oklahoma G&E 4s'46	102	102	102
2	Or-WashRR&Na'61	109	109	109
7	Otis Steel 4½s '62A	100¼	100	100¼
5	Pac Gas & El 4½s'57	107¾	107¾	107¾
58	Pac Gas & El 3¼s '61	101½	101	101½
18	Pac Gas & El 4½s'64	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2	Pac T&T 3¼s'66	108	108	108
2	Pac T&T 3¼s'66C	108	108	108
8	Pen Co 4s'63	103½	103½	103½
8	Pen RR gen 5s '68	103	102¾	103
11	Pen RR gen 4½s'65	97	97	97
3	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	98¾	98¼	98¾
2	Pen RR 4¼s '81	93½	93	93½
1	Pen RR 4s '48	92½	92½	92½
1	Pen RR 4s '48 st	112	111½	112
1	Pen RR 3½s '52	101½	101½	101½
3	Pen RR 3¼s '70	88½	88½	88½
3	Peoria & E Inc 4s '90	88¾	88¾	88¾
10	Perm Mtge 4½s '60	82	81½	82
16	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	113½	113½	113½
9	Phi Elec 3½s '67	105	105	105
9	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	15	5¾	5¾
19	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	8	8	8
5	Philippine Ry 4s '37	115	115	115
8	Phillips Pet 3s '53	104¾	104½	104½
8	PCC & St. Ls 5s '75 B	101	101	101
2	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'57	94	94	94
4	Pitts & W Va 4½s'58A	44¾	44	44¾
19	Pitts&WVa 4½s 60C	43½	43½	44¾
20	Porto Ri Am Tob 6s 42	75¾	75¾	75¾
174	Postal Tel&C 5s 53	16½	15¾	16
1	Pub Sve E&G 3¼s'68	103	103	103
15	Public Sv No Ill 3½s'68	100¼	100	100¼
2	Purity Bak 5s'48	98¼	98	98¼
3	Readg 4½s 97 A	78	75½	75½
3	Readg 4½s 97 B	75½	75½	75½
12	Rem Rand 4½s'56	96	96	96
11	Republic Steel 5s'45	113	113	113
9	Repub Steel 4½s'61	92	92	92
3	Rheinstahl 5s'46	60½	60½	60½
3	StLIMS&SEcnG 33	56¾	56¾	56¾
1	StLRM&Pac 5s 55 st	10½	10½	10½
12	StLSF 5s B 50 ct	10¾	10¾	10¾
3	StLSF¼s78Retf st	10¾	10¾	10¾
1	St L S F 4s 50 A	10¾	10¾	10¾
5	St LSF 4s 50A ct	10¾	10¾	10¾
21	St L SW 5s 52	18½	18¼	18¾
10	St L SW 5s 52 ct	18	18	18
6	StPaul UnDep5s72	12	12	12
26	Seab A L cn 6s 45	113	113	113
5	Sea A L 4s 45 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
21	Sea A L 4s '50 st	8¼	8¼	8¼
18	Sea A L rfg 4s '59	12¼	11½	12¼
1	Sea-All Fla 6s '35 A ct	6	6	6
1	Sea-All Fla 6s '35 B ct	4	4	4
1	Silesian-Am 7s '41	3½	3½	3½
5	Socony Vac Oil 3s '64	99½	99½	99½
47	So Bell T & T 3¼s'62	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	So Bell T & T 3s '79	96	96	96
1	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106	106	106
4	So Cal Gas 4s '65	106	105½	106
1	So Nat Gas 4½s '51	103½	103½	103½
22	Sou Pac 4½s'68	102½	102½	102½
31	Sou Pac 4½s'81	49¼	49¼	49¼
31	Sou Pac 4½s'81	49¼	48¾	49¼
24	Sou Pac rfg 4s '55	49¼	49	49
15	Sou Pac cit 4s '49	64¾	64¾	64¾
1	Sou Pac 4½s Ore '77	49¼	49¼	49¼
43	South Dy 6½s '56	82½	82	82½
5	South Ry gen 6s '56	79¼	78¾	79¼
42	South Ry gen 4s '56	74½	73½	74½
4	South Ry 4s St L '51	57	57	57
2	S W Bell Tel 3¼s '64	62¾	62¾	62¾
14	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	106½	106½	106½
97	S W Bell Tel 3¼s '72	97½	97¼	97½
1	SW W&Bost 4½s46	17	17	17
1	Spokane Int 5s '55	99½	99½	99½
35	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	100¼	100¼	100¼
39	Stand Oil N J 3¾s'53	102¾	102½	102½
8	Studebaker cv 6s '45	93½	92¾	93
70	Tex Corp 2¾s '51	104	103¾	104
1	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	112	112	112
92	Tex P-MP Ter 5½s'64	99	99	99
1	Third Ave aj 5s '60	16	16	16
20	Third Ave 4s '60	43	42¾	43
8	Tide Wat As O 3½s'52	101	100¾	101
17	Union Oil Cal 5s '42	108	108	108
17	Un Oil Cal cv 2½s'52	105½	105½	105½
5	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	112½	112½	112½
1	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	109½	109½	109½
1	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	103	103	103
1	Un Pac 3½s '70	92½	92	92
5	Unit Drug 5s '53	86¼	86¼	86¼
1	UnRyw 4½s '45 '24	79	79	79
64	US Steel 3½s '48	28½	28½	28½
6	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	103	102¾	103
1	Util P&L 5s '44	97	97	97
11	UPLL P&L 5s '57	75	98½	98¾
1	Vanadium 5s '41	76	76	76
3	Va Ry&Pow 3½s'68	117	116	116
12	Wabash rfg 3½s'76	101¼	101½	101¼
2	Wabash rfg 5½s'75	102¼	101¾	102¼
3	Wabash 1st 5s '39	10¼	10	10¼
3	Wabash 2d 5s '39	40¾	40¾	40¾
10	Wabash 5s '80 D	22½	22	22
10	Wabash 5s '76 B	10¾	10	10¾
11	Wabash 4½s '78C	10¾	10	10¾
1	Walwrth 4s '55	10	10	10
1	Warner Bros 6s '48	62	62	62
2	Warner Bros 6s '41	80	80	80
1	Westch Lt 3½s '67	38½	38½	38½
4	West Pen P 5s '63E	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	West Pen P 3½s'66	115¼	115¼	115¼
1	West Shore 4s 2361	105¼	105¼	105¼
55	Westv Sh 4s 2361 reg	55	55	55
1	Westvn Md 4s '52	47½	47½	47½
2	Westvn P 1st 5s '46	83½	83	83½
35	Westvn Pac 5s '46 asd	18	18	18
83	Western Un 5s '51	18½	18½	18½
34	Western Un 4½s'50	75¾	73	75¼
6	Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	74¾	73	73½
5	Wilkes B&B 5½s'42	70¼	69¾	70
2	Wilson&Co 5s '58	93½	93½	93½
2	Wilson&Co cv 3¾s'47	98	98	98½
3	Wis Cen 4s '49	98½	98½	98½
15	Wisc El Pow 3½s	16	16	16
56	Youngst &RC 5½s'48	3	3	3
23	Youngst &R 4s '48	100½	100¼	100¼
		102¼	102	102¼
		113½	113	113½

Foreign Bonds

2	Antioquia 7s '45A	12	12	12
1	Antioquia 7s '46 B	12¾	12¾	12¾
1	Antioquia 7s '45 D	12¾	12¾	12¾
10	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	77¼	76½	76½
10	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	76	76	76
1	Argentine 4½s '71	77¼	76½	76½
1	Australia 5s '55	92	91¾	91¾
3	Australia 4½s '56	72	71	71½
1	Belgium 6½s '49	91¼	91¼	91½
8	Belgium 6s '40	91½	91½	91½
5	Berl City El 6½s '51	91¼	91¼	91¼
10	Berl City El 6½s '58	91¼	91¼	91¼
5	Brazil 8s '41	8¼	8¼	8¼
8	Brazil 6½s '26-57 -	14½	14½	14½
3	Brazil 6½s '27-57 -	11½	11½	11½
6	Buen A 4½s 4½s '77	11¾	11¾	11¾
2	BuenAn4½s4½sAug'76	54¼	54¼	54¼
1	Bulgaria 7½s '68	54	54	54
5	Bulgaria 7s '67	13½	13½	13½
54	Canada 5s '52	13	13	13
48	Canada 4s '60	100	99½	99½
4	Canada 3¼s '61	91½	90¼	90¼
		83	83	83

Coal Trade Sees Increased Sales Due to the War

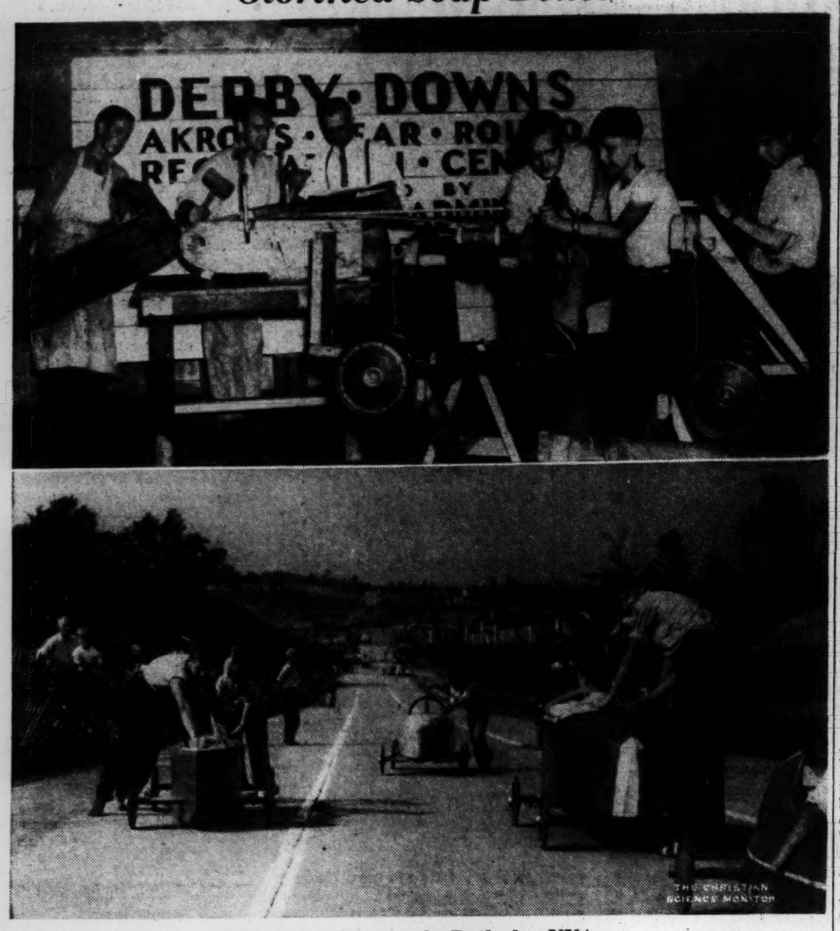
PITTSBURGH (AP) — Expectations of increased production due to the European war today brightened the outlook for the nation's $20,000,000,000 coal industry which as a whole hasn't shown a profit in 15 years.

Operators agree that coal undoubtedly will follow the upward trend in steel output and visualize a possible expansion in foreign markets which were dropped by belligerent nations.

Anticipation of demands from the steel industry prompted the H. C. Frick Coal & Coke Company, U. S. Steel subsidiary, to order its closed Fayette County Edenborn and Gates mines prepared for reopening. The workings, closed more than two years ago, normally employ about 2,000 men.

Lemont Coal & Coke Company of Uniontown, Pa., reported it was preparing 250 bee-hive coke ovens for operation. The price of bee-hive coke, which is shipped

Glorified Soap Boxes



National Racetrack Built by NYA

Upper: Toboggan and soap box derby racers are built at the same time in NYA workshop in Akron, Ohio, for use in Airport Park, all-year recreation center being constructed by jobless young people. Lower: Getting ready for test runs at Derby Downs, the hill where national soap box races are held.

Jobless Youths In Akron Build City Playground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio — Youth is working for Youth today in Akron, on what is believed to be the first airport park and recreation center in the entire country.

Proposed by the city's tireless, peppery airport manager, B. E. "Shorty" Fulton, Derby Downs and Airport Park are becoming an all-year-round playground, with needy 18 to 25-year-old NYA employees constructing all the foundations for the many and varied youth activities which will be carried on there in the years to come.

Derby Downs, a concrete track, 1,400 feet long and 30 feet wide with a maximum slope of 16 degrees, upon which the National Soap Box derbies are run each summer, was the nucleus of the mammoth undertaking.

Construction on the Derby Downs track began in March, 1936. It has since become the permanent home of the All-America Derby.

Original plans for Airport Park called for only one ski jump, but NYA boys have built three, one for beginners, a 10-meter jump, and a breath-taking 20-meter chute. In addition, a bob-sled run has been completed.

Next came a picnic area. The NYA boys combed out underbrush, leveled off rough spots, planted thousands of trees and shrubs, and built a roadside park for picnickers on one corner of the property. They built picnic tables and rustic fireplaces and dug a well on the grounds.

Final additions to Airport Park were a skating pond and seats for the natural amphitheater formed at the base of the ski jump.

There is only one project in this vast Airport Park which NYA boys were forced to relinquish to more experienced men on WPA. That is Akron's new stadium—the only airport stadium in the country.

The stadium, which is now practically completed, is a concrete horseshoe, seating 35,600 people with accommodations for 15,000 more if necessary.

More than 1,100 diferent Akron boys have worked on the entire airport project, one of the largest which NYA has tackled in the United States.

Attack on Unemployment

PADUCAH, Ky. (AP) — James P. Pope, director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, told several thousand persons attending a growers' picnic the TVA program "is making an heroic attack" on unemployment.

New Records Star Beethoven and Stravinsky

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Albums of Stravinsky's "Petrouchka" Suite and Beethoven's Second Symphony stand out in a list of current releases from the major companies noteworthy for their scope.

Stravinsky's music is timely because it glorifies on a big tonal canvas a great Russian fair, its glitter, garishness and vulgarity. In its puppet show is Petrouchka, akin to Punch or Pulcinello, whose harsh treatment typifies the lot of the oppressed Russian people. From a ballet, this concertized version shows the great debt the Russians owe to Rimsky-Korsakoff, the great orchestrator. It is contended that Petrouchka will be Stravinsky's monument rather than "The Rite of Spring." Be that as it may this music has provided Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra a great recording opportunity which they have utilized to the utmost. Four Victor records.

Lest it be forgotten that Beethoven's symphonies run only from three to nine, Columbia has issued Felix Weingartner's version of the Symphony No. 2, in D Major, done by the London Symphony Orchestra. This is melodic Beethoven the second movement in particular revealing some of his very finest slow music. Four records.

Orchestral

Haydn: Symphony No. 26, in D Major, played by London Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter conductor. Three Victor records in album. This is one of 12 symphonies commissioned from Paris. A fine rendition of a charming symphony. It is another in the Victor program of uncovering more of Haydn's music.

Respighi: The Fountains of Rome, played by the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York, John Barbirolli, conductor. Two Victor records in album. The first of three tone poems depicting some of the individual glories of Rome. The first scene in this work is a morning pastoral; then there is a lively midday picture, with a closing reflective scene with bird twitterings and bells. Mr. Barbirolli conducts a fine interpretation of this modern Italian music in classical vein.

MacDowell: Suite No. 2 ("Indian"), Op. 48, played by Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, Howard Barlow, conductor. American Indian music themes provide strong individual melody and rhythm to this music, easily some of MacDowell's most significant. Mr. Barlow adds another good work to his apparently program of waxing all the significant American music.

Ippolitov-Ivanow: In a Mountain Pass—Caucasian Sketches, played by Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Victor record. Quiet poem-like impression from the well-known suite so strongly marked with Oriental idioms.

Mozart: "Marriage of Figaro" Overture, and **Bizet: Menuetto-L'Arlesienne Suite,** played by Victor Symphony Orchestra. Victor Black Seal record. Nice renditions of two popular favorites.

Instrumental

Ravel: Gaspard de la Nuit-Ondine-Le Gibet; Scarbo, played by Walter Gieseking, pianist. Two Columbia records in album. Three descriptive pictures built on Louis Bertrand's strange poem of the same name. The first picture is suggestive of water frolic, the second has an ominous mein, while the third is also invested with a sense of the sea. Mr. Gieseking brings out the full value of this esoteric music.

Rimsky-Korsakoff: Hymn to the Sun-Le Coq d'Or; Scott-arr. Kreisler: Lotus Land, played by Fritz Kreisler, violinist, with piano accompaniment. Victor record. New high quality reissues of two pieces popularized by Mr. Kreisler.

Bach-arr. Hess: Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring, and **Gigue-French Suite, No. 5,** played by Walter Gieseking, pianist. Columbia record. Fine version of one of the well-known Bach chorales and a lively French dance.

Scarlatti-Tausig: Pastorale and Capriccio, and **Beethoven: Rondo Capriccio,** played by Alexander Brailowsky, pianist. Victor record. Mr. Brailowsky, not too well known on disks, does very good interpretations of this delicate Italian music and a Beethoven feat of agility.

Vocal

Tchaikovsky: None but the Lonely Heart, and **Hall-Clark: The Blind Ploughman,** sung by Igor Gorin, baritone, and orchestra. Victor record. Mr. Gorin resists the temptation to over-dramatize these songs.

Beethoven: Ich Liebe Dich (I Love Thee), and **Schlafe Mein Susses Kind (Sleep Sweet Child),** sung by Lotte Lehmann, soprano, with piano. Two very popular song favorites nicely sung.

In the Village and Beneath the Snow My Russia Lies, sung by Siberian Singers, Nicholas Vasiliefi director. Two folk songs, the latter reflecting a longing for the homeland.

Popular

In the more noteworthy of Bridgeport releases Ginny Simms, for Vocalion, and Horace Heidt, for Brunswick, sing and play "Over the Rainbow" easily the most popular tune from "The Wizard of Oz"; Eddy Duchin and his orchestra do a cute comedy song, "Aintcha Comin' Out," for Brunswick; the Ray Scott Quintet provide the most fascinating of modern tonal delineations for Brunswick, in Mr. Smott's "Siberian Sleigh Ride" and "Tobacco Auctioneer."

Bud Freeman and his Summa Cum Laude Orchestra, a torrid bunch of "cats" (swing musicians), new Bluebird unit, swing out on "oldies" "I've Found a New Baby" and "China Boy," on two separate disks. "Muggsy" Spanier's Ragtime Band, for Bluebird, do "That Da-Da Strain" and "Someday Sweetheart" in the old-fashioned "corny" ragtime style. Bob Zurke, the ace keyboarder, and his Delta Rhythm Band, is heard best in "Southern Exposure," with a guttural low-down piano style, and "Honky Tonk Train," the so-called "boogie woogie" style, on two separate Victor records.

A. D. H.

Review of Recordings

Vienna Playwright May Stay Three Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Gina Kaus, Vienna playwright and authoress, and her two sons, Otto and Peter, were released from Ellis Island Sept. 13 by immigration authorities.

They had been detained since Saturday when they arrived on the Ile de France. Following a hearing, she was granted a permit to remain in this country three months, with a stipulation she must then return either to Italy, of which she is a subject, or France. Her detention was ordered to determine whether she could return to either of the two countries.

World Vistas by Short Wave

A timetable of the world's outstanding international shortwave stations now in operation is published on the second Thursday of each month. All time is Eastern Standard.

Location	Call Letters	Meters	Megacycles	Time E. S. T.
Medellin, Colombia	HJ4ABP	61.48	4.88	5-11 p. m.
Bogota, Colombia	HJ3ABH	61.22	4.90	6-11 p. m
Caracas, Venezuela	YV5RC	51.72	5.80	10-10:30 p. m.
San Jose, Costa Rica	TIGPH	51.46	5.83	6-10 p. m.
Maracaibo, Venezuela	YV1RH	51.28	5.85	4-10:45 p. m
Montreal	CPCX	49.96	6.01	Noon-midnight
Havana, Cuba	COCD	49.92	6.01	3-11 p. m.
Panama City, Panama	HP5B	49.75	6.03	9 p. m.-midnight
Boston, Mass.	WRUL (W1XAL)	49.67	6.04	Evenings, irregular
Barranquilla, Colombia	HJ1ABG	49 68	6.04	5-11 p. m
Philadelphia	WCAB	49.50	6.06	Irregular, near 9 p. m.
Bogota, Colombia	HJ3ABP	49 40	6.07	6-11 p. m.
Toronto	CRCX	49.26	6.09	Noon-8 p. m.
Nassau, Bahama Is.	ZNS	49.27	6.09	1:30-2; 6-9 p. m.
Chicago	W9XF	49.18	6.10	Evenings irreg.
New York (NBC)	WNBI	49.10	6.10	5 p. m.-1 a. m.
Havana, Cuba	COCD	48.94	6.13	Noon-1 a. m
Medellin, Colombia	HJ4ABD	48.86	6.14	5-11 p. m.
Pittsburgh	W8XK	48.86	6.14	7 p. m.-midnight
Medellin, Colombia	HJ4ABE	48.62	6.15	5-11 p. m.
Caracas, Venezuela	YV5RD	58.73	6.16	3:30-10:30 p. m.
Maracay, Venezuela	YV4RD	47.62	6.30	6:30-9:30 p. m.
San Jose, Costa Rica	TIPG	46.80	6.41	6-10:30 p. m.
Valencia, Venezuela	YV4RB	46.01	6.52	4:30-9:30 p m
Guayaquil, Ecuador	HC2RL	45.21	6.63	Nights, irregular
Papeete, Tahiti	FO8AA	42.28	7.10	Saturdays, Midnight-2 a. m.
Budapest	HAT-4	32.88	9.12	Near 7 p. m.; irregular
Havana	COBX	32.61	9.20	5-11 p m
Ankara, Turkey	TAP	31.80	9.46	11:00 a. m.-5 p. m.
Havana	COCH	31.70	9.48	Noon-midnight
Mexico City	XEWW	31.58	9.50	6-9 p. m
Rio de Janeiro	PRF-5	31.56	9.50	1:45-2:45; 4:15-5:45 p. m.
Melbourne	VK3ME	31.67	9.51	5-7 a. m
London	GSB	31.55	9.51	Midnight-2:15 a. m.; 1-6; 6:20-9:20; 9:40-11 p. m
Armenia, Colombia	HJ6ABH	31.51	9.52	6-10 p. m
Jelsy, Norway	LKC	31.50	9.52	Irreg. near 6 a. m. and 5 p. m.
Hong Kong		31.49	9.53	3-8 a. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	W2XAF	31.48	9.53	4 p. m.-midnight
Suva, Fiji Islands	VP5D-2	31.46	9.54	5:30-7 a. m
Berlin	DJN	31.45	9.54	4:50-11:45 p. m.; mid.-11 a. m.
Paris	TPA-1	31.41	9.55	1-3 a. m.; 10:15 a. m.; 3 p. m
Berlin	DJA	31.38	9.56	(Same as DJN)
Boston	WBOS	31.35	9.57	6 a. m. to 1 a. m.
Manila	KZRM	31.36	9.57	8-10 a. m.; 4:30-6 p. m.
London	GSC	31.32	9.58	4-6; 6:20-9:20; 9:40-11 p. m.
Melbourne	VLR	31.32	9.58	1:30-8:30 a. m.
Sydney, Australia	VK2ME	31.28	9.58	Sun. 6-8:30 a m.
Philadelphia	WCAB	31.28	9.59	5:30 p. m.-1 a. m.
Huizen, Holland	PCJ	31.28	9.59	Tues., 7:15-10 p.m. Wed., 8-9 p. m.
Delhi, India	VUD-2	31.29	9.59	1:30-4 a. m.; 7:30 a. m.-noon; 9:30 p. m.-Midnight
Moscow	RAN	31.25	9.60	8-8:30 p m
Panama City, Panama	HP5J	31.25	9.61	6:30-10 p. m.
Relays, Johannesburg	ZRK	31.23	9.61	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
Montevideo, Uruguay	CXA-6	31.19	9.62	8-10 p. m.
Cartagena, Colombia	HJ1ABP	31.20	9.62	5-11 p. m
Lisbon, Portugal	CS2WA	31.09	9.65	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 3:30-6 p. m.
Buenos Aires, Argentina	LRX	31.08	9.66	5-10:30 p. m.
Rome	2RO9	31.02	9.67	6-9 p. m.
New York (NBC)	WRCA	31.02	9.67	Noon-10 p. m.
Heredia, Costa Rica	TI4NRH	30.96	9.68	9-10 p m
Buenos Aires	LRA	30.96	9.69	6-9 p. m.
Johannesburg, South Africa	ZRD	30.86	9.72	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
Valparaiso, Chile	CB970	30.83	9.73	7-11:30 p. m.
Lisbon, Portugal	CSW-7	30.84	9.73	6-9 p m
Havana	COCQ	30.80	9.74	Noon-11 p m.
Havana	COCM	30.51	9.83	5-midnight
Madrid	EAQ	30.43	9.86	4-7 p. m.
Dairen, Manchuria	JDY	30.22	9.92	Near 7 a. m., irreg.
Brussels	ORK	29.04	10.33	1:30-3 p. m.
Bandoeng, Java	PLP	27.27	11.00	Near 5 a. m. and 5 p m
Geneva, Switzerland	HBO	26.31	11.40	Near 8 p. m. irregular
Havana	COCX	26.20	11.45	Noon-midnight
Paris	TPA-4	25.61	11.72	7 p. m.-9:15; 9:45-midnight
London	GSD	25.53	11.75	Midnight-2:15 a. m.; 1-6 p. m.; 6:20-9:20; 9:40-11 p. m.
Berlin	DJD	25.49	11.77	4:50-11:45 p. m.
Boston	WRUL (W1XAL)	25.45	11.79	6:30-8 p. m. Wed., Fri.
Tokyo	JZJ	25.42	11.80	7-9 p m.
Matanzas, Cuba	COGF	25.42	11.80	Noon-11 p. m.
Rome	2RO-4	25.40	11.81	4:30 a. m.-7 p. m.; 7:30-9 p. m.
New York (CBS)	W2XE	25.36	11.93	5 p m.-1 a. m.
Prague, German Bohemia	D - - -	25.34	11.84	3-10 p. m.
Pittsburgh	W8XK	25.27	11.87	6 p. m.-1 a. m.
Paris	TPA-3	25.24	11.88	10:15 a. m.-6 p. m.; 7-9:15; 9:45-midnight
Chungking, China	XGOY	25.21	11 90	8-10 a. m.; 5-8 p. m.
Moscow	RNE	25.00	12.02	Noon-6 p. m.
Reykjavik, Iceland	TFJ	24.52	12 25	Sun., 1:45-2:30 p. m
Warsaw	SPW	22.00	13.63	Near 8 p. m., irregular
Moscow, U S S R.	RKI	19.95	15.04	1-3, 7-8 p m
Geneva, Switzerland	HBJ	30.64	14 53	6:45-8 p m irreg
Berlin	DJL	19.85	15.11	10:45 a. m.-4:30 p. m.; 4:40-11:45 p. m.
Vatican City	HVJ	19.84	15.12	Near 11 a. m., irregular
Bandoeng, Java	YDC	15.15	19.80	5-10 a. m.; 6-6:30 p. m.
London	GSP	19.82	15.14	5:45 a. m.-12:60 p. m.; 4-6; 6:20-9:40 p. m.
Tokyo, Japan	JZK	19.79	15.16	7-8:30 a. m.; 9:30-4 p m., 12:30-1:30 a. m
London	GSO	19.76	15.18	Mid.-2:15 a. m.; 4-6 p. m.
Belgrade		19.75	15 18	Near 6 p. m.
Berlin	DJB	19.74	15.20	4:40-11:45 p. m., Sun., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. also
Pittsburgh	W8XK	19.72	15.21	9 a. m.-6 p. m.
Prague, German Bohemia	D - - -	19 70	15 23	Near 9 a. m. 4 p m. irregular
Paris	TPA-2	19.68	15.24	6-10 a. m.; noon-midnight
London	GSP	19.65	15.26	Noon-4 p. m.
Buenos Aires	LRU	19 6.	15 29	Noon-8 p m
Rome, Italy	2RO6	19.61	15.30	11:15 a. m.-9 p. m.
Schenectady, N Y	W2XAD	19 58	15 33	Noon-11 p m
Budapest	HAS-3	19 52	15.37	Sun. 9-10 a m.
Berlin	DJE	16 80	17 77	8 15-10 a. m.
New York (NBC)	WNBI	16.87	17.78	8 a. m.-5 p. m.
London	GSG	16 86	17 79	Mid.-2 15; 5:45-8:50; 8:55 a. m.-12:40 p. m.
Chungsing, China	XGOX	16.83	17.80	9-10:30 p. m.
Paris	TPB-2	16.84	17.81	8:30-10 a. m.
Schenectady, N Y	W2XAD	13.91	21 50	Noon-11 p. m.
Philadelphia (CBS)	WCAB	13.94	21.53	8 a. m.-5 p. m.
Pittsburgh (NBC)	W8XK	13 91	21.54	7-10 a. m
New York (NBC)	WRCA	13.87	21.63	6 a. m.-noon.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG PROFITS showing big Christmas Card values. 21-card "Blue Ribbon" assortment sells $1. Pays you 50c. Ten other assts.; Personal Christmas Cards. 50 for $1. up. No experience needed. Free Sample Offer. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex, Dept. 1-H, Boston, Mass.

CALL ON FRIENDS with unusual new Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names imprinted. Also big-value 21-Card Assortment at $1. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. C-34, New York City.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with a leading concern. Finest $1. assortment. Gift Wrapping, Etching, Religious boxes. Big profits. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-68, Mass.

INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS MAKE YOU MORE MONEY. Sell latest fad—21 beautiful folders with sender's Initial in Gold. Silver effect. $1 retail. 50c profit. Bonus. 50 Name-Imprinted cards. $1. Many unusual money-making assortments. 50c up. Get samples. ARTISTIC CARD CO., 888 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

QUARTERLY READING STAND 25c. Nice side line. Good profit selling friends. Send 10c for sample. L. E. LaVine, 123 W. 102 St., Los Angeles, Calif.

SELL Christmas Cards—50 French folders with name $1.00 and up. New box assortments. Liberal profits. Samples on approval. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

EXPERT FINISHING. One-day service. Rolls developed, 16 Velox prints or 8 Velox prints, 2 enlargements 25c. EXPERT STUDIOS, Dept. 17, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Established school requires the services of a Christian Science nurse for period of school year. Must be registered. Apply to Box M-32, 1975 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 49-10 Bowne St.—Attractively furnished double room; innerspring mattress; private home; quiet, residential section; near Fair; reasonable; parking. Ortutay. Fl. 9-4123-J.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

NEW Territorial Applications now being accepted from both men and women wanting to present excellent value and quality made to measure NEWLY designed Sportswear. Perm. Refs. req., excellent comm. Write Bailey, Dunlap Square, Marinette, Wisc.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EXTRA money easy. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. BIG COMM. No experience necessary. Samples Free. WETMORE & SUGDEN, 749 Monroe, Dept. 49, Rochester, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings, and Window Shades. 15 West Preston St. Vernon 2010

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized; remade. 431 Amsterdam Av (80th). N Y C. TR 7-8195

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Homes remodeled the modern way; all kinds of fixtures for up-to-date bathrooms. M. M. SUNDBORG, Carpenter and Builder, 1257 Rogers Ave. Mansfield 6-5387

COUNTRY BOARD

EAST PATCHOGUE, L. I., N. Y., Swan River House, Sweezy, Chapel Streets, Lott. Phone 430—Boating, swimming on premises; home cooking, modern improvements; booklets; Sunday dinners.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FOREST HILLS, N. Y. AGENCY, 71-01 Austin Street (8th Avenue subway). Bou. 8-4657. Male, female domestics; all nationalities.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE FURNISHED NAHANT, MASS. will accommodate several; good heating. Seen by applying in person 400 Boylston St., Rm. 63, Boston. Also house at Orient Heights, East Boston, overlooking airport; furn. or unfurn.; quiet; very high land; 6 rooms, garage, basement; modern; reasonable; will sell comfortably financed.

FURNITURE

WHITMAN'S AUCTION ROOMS. Furniture Antiques, Works of Art, Pictures, Books, etc., Purchased and Estates Appraised —Consignments Solicited. 157-02 Northern Boulevard, Flushing, N. Y. Flu 9-1811.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Cook-maid, for couple; lovingly gentle to baby; excellent home, vicinity New York; salary $60.00. Write Box R-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES TO SHARE

LIKE to share lovely estate, private lake, with couple who appreciate refinement (hour commuting N. Y. C.). RANLETT, Babylon, N. Y.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 3211 Avenue "K"—Couple will share their attractively furnished home, 6 rooms, sun porch, with 2 or 3 adults; 2 bedrooms available; select neighborhood; all modern comforts; everything supplied; $8.00, $10.00 weekly; references. Cloverdale 8-3429.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, 80 Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

ACCOMMODATIONS for rest and study; home environment; attention if required. Mrs. J. Cuby, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. 6185.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL furnished 5-room bungalow, finished attic and cellar; oil burner. Call between 6-8 p. m. 133-64 244 St., Rosedale, L. I., N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Est. 1874. L. CURTH & SONS. 244-250 Marion St., Brooklyn, N. Y. GLenmore 2-2040. Insured Carriers.

New Army Spending Totals $14,114,560

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department announced Sept. 13 tentative award of contracts for Army aircraft totaling $6,317,000 and orders for a long list of munitions costing $7,797,560.

The aircraft awards went to two companies for an undisclosed number of single-engine, interceptor-type planes. The Severesky Aircraft Corporation of Farmingdale, N. Y., received a contract for approximately $3,478,000, the remainder of the plane orders going to the Bell Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y.

Largest of the munitions orders was for $1,785,970 of explosives. The order went to the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, Inc., Wilmington, Del.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2 and 3 rooms, newly renovated, in elevator buildings. All modern improvements.
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Ave., Boston
Telephone Com. 2212

IVANHOE APTS., 72 GARDNER ST. Allston, Mass.—5 and 7 rooms, all modern, heat and hot water, free refrigeration; adults only; rent reasonable. Tel. Alg. 9679.

MODERN APARTMENTS BACK BAY and BROOKLINE
from one room, recep. hall, kit. and bath to eight rooms, recep. hall and three baths. Rents $25 to $150 month.
CHAS. E. CUSHING
309 Washington St., Boston LAF 7040

LARCHMONT, N. Y.
PARK PLAZA APARTMENTS
EAST AVENUE
2, 3, and 4-room apartments. Conveniently located. Elevator and Refrigeration. Moderate Rentals.
ARTHUR E. MUTH
LARCHMONT 327

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
LOCUST ARMS
59 LOCUST AVENUE
5 minutes' walk to station. 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious; rentals moderate. Representative on premises.
ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Tel. New Rochelle 7167 Larchmont 327

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
ONE PARK LANE
NORTH COLUMBUS AVE.
Luxurious apartments of five and six rooms with sun porches and fireplaces. Each bedroom with private bath. 24-hour telephone and elevator service. The prestige of a distinguished address. Selected Tenancy.
ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Oakwood 7226

Yonkers, N. Y.
FLEETWOOD
Three Minutes' Walk to Station
Overlooking Bronx River Parkway
Modern elevator building, spacious 3 and 4 room apartments, with 1 bath; 5 rooms, 2 baths.
MODERATE RENTALS
MRS. WALTHER
Resident Agent
1472 Midland Ave. Beverly 8244
ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y. Don't forget to look at the MADISON APARTMENTS, 35-06 88 St., opposite the Christian Science church, surrounded entirely by private houses; new building, stall showers, glass doors, exceptionally large dinettes, in every apt.; 3-3½-4½-5 rooms; special corner apt. for professional use; moderate rentals. Inquire MR. HANSON, HA. 9-9692, or call DI 2-0800. Owner management.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

GIRL wanted to share beautifully furnished sunny apartment; view and use large garden; reasonable; 20 minutes Grand Central. Call Saturdays-Sundays after 1. BOOTH, 3749 85th Street, Jackson Heights, N. Y.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Attractive new apt. 2 rooms, comfortable, convenient; available now to November. ALICE T. AHNER, Ardsley Rd., Scarsdale 1326.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAY, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands; perfect; reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE 1352 6th Ave. (54th), New York.

REAL ESTATE

New!
Apartments of Distinction
65 Mt. Vernon St.
Conveniently located across Boston Common, atop Beacon Hill, these new, up-to-the-minute suites of 1 to 4 rooms offer comfortable living accommodations. Electric kitchens, fireplaces, 1 and 2 baths. Resident Supt.
Street and Co., Inc.
— Realtors —
30 Federal St., Boston Lib. 4626

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
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OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1971
29 Years in Flatbush

Larchmont-Mamaroneck
Complete Real Estate Service
GRACE L. P. CLARKE
137 Halstead Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Tel. Mam. 2800—Larch. 2951

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, Long Island, N. Y. D. G. De Mott Corporation, general contractors; new homes for sale, or will build to order. 482 Morris Avenue. Telephone Rockville Centre 806.

SKI LODGE, Round-Top Mountain, Bristol, N. H.—Antique, colonial, fireplaces, furnace, telephone, electricity, desirable, reasonable. VIOLA GEORGE, Bristol, N. H.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Unusual room for visitors; well-furnished private apt. overlooking Fens; every convenience. Tel. evenings Com. 2170.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Beautiful permanent home, elderly people, near church and B. M. T. subway. 677 East 17th Street.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Pleasant room, happy home, business person; convenient, reasonable. Write Box S-44, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 121 East 77th St. (2 N)—Clean, quiet room, business person; refined home, kitchen privileges; references. BUtterfield 8-9574.

N. Y. C., 84th—Adult family in high-class apartment house has luxuriant room and private shower for gentleman. TR 4-6226.

N. Y. CITY, West 114—Sunny, quiet room; private. Phone mornings, evenings. ROSE L. BINGHAM, Cathedral 8-6187.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1821 Belmont Rd., N. W. (near 18th and Col. Rd.)—Comfortable room for 1 or 2. Columbia 5903.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

ELMHURST, L. I., 53-03 92nd St.—Cheerful double, single; semi-private bath; 10 minutes World's Fair; special weekly rates arranged; breakfast optional. Newtown 9-9155.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 180-39 Northern Blvd.—Private home, large, comfortably furnished sunny rooms, running water, adjoining bath; suitable couple or single; reasonable for permanent occupancy. Telephone Ind. 3-1221.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 146-43 Beech Ave.—Exclusive private home, beautifully furnished rooms comparable to first-class hotel for discriminating guests; maid service; garden, tree; parking; reasonable. WALDRON, Ind. 3-1655.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 42-20 Kissena Blvd.—Beautifully furnished home offers large room; twin beds, semi-private bath; excellent location; transient, permanent. Faleconnet, Ind. 3-4506.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 34-57 82 St., Apt. 6-E—3 rooms, southern exposure, cross ventilation; ladies or couple $1.50 person. HA. 4-7076.

Local Classified

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, excellent references, last position 9 years, employer passed on; city-country. E. SCHMIDT, 200 E. 79th St., N. Y. C. BU. 8-9715.

MAN willing to serve in any capacity, experienced pastry cook. Write Box L-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHER of Italian and public speaking; radio program director, announcer, desires position anywhere. Box L-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL houseworker desires position vicinity Boston; references; good cook; Christian Scientists preferred. Box K-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL — Charming country estate, near Rumson; ocean bathing, tennis, golf, badminton; excellent food; private baths; restricted; Autumn rates $16-20. Booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
The Blue Ribbon Garage
INCORPORATED
283 Fairfield Ave.
F. C. Chase—Sales Manager

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Paints and Varnishes
1009 Broad Street

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

MEIGS & CO.
Men's New Fall
SHIRTS $1.39
Reg. $1.65
MAIN FLOOR

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds — Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

MARGARET DOYLE'S Bake Shop
PIES CAKES BREAD
Baked Beans and Brown Bread on Fridays
376 Wood Ave. Delivery

Complete Car Service
Tires—Batteries
Brakes—Lubrication
Washing—Auto Supplies
SOCONY
Hemenway's Service Station
Cor. North and Park Aves.

Only $1 Down—Club Plan Sale
1847 Rogers Bros. Silverplate
52 pc. "First Love" pattern silverplate in handsome tarnishproof chest $39.75.
HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 2187
Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday
Wednesday 9 to 1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Keppie & Keppie
Haberdashers to Gentlemen
277 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 402

Tel. 4000 Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
145 to 149 GREENWICH AVE.

PONTIAC SALES AND SERVICE
New Model Now on display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents
for
ELIZABETH ARDEN TOILET PREPARATIONS
in Greenwich
34 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

B. Frank Finney Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
President
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

Modern Gas Ranges
The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

Christmas Cards
American Artists Group; created by foremost fine Artists of America—at 5c to 25c
HORTON'S
259 Greenwich Ave.

Golden Guernsey Milk
ROUND HILL FARMS
16 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 188

BACK TO SCHOOL
Dresses $5.98 and up
Skirts $1.98 and up
Sweaters $1.98 and up
Jackets $3.98 and up
The SHIRLEY SHOPPE
121 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 891

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH
(Continued)

HARVEST SALE
"Wear-Ever" Aluminum
Extra Special—4-Star Cooker—Four utensils in one

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN
(Continued)

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

We are proud of our
SILVERTONE RADIOS
Let us demonstrate them to you.
343 MAIN STREET Tel. 350

NEW BRITAIN

Exclusive With
NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
BERLOV PROCESS
Guarantees Moth Protection for Ten Years.
413 WEST MAIN PHONE 364

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

Herbert E. Francis
ELECTRICIAN
"Wire for Us and We'll Wire for You"
70 AUDUBON STREET 6-6130

MUNSON GALLERY
Paintings—Old Prints
Etchings
Artistic Framing
275 ORANGE STREET

AT YOUR SERVICE
Tydol Gas
Lubrication
Miller Tires
Batteries
WHALLEY TIRE CO.
223 Whalley Ave.

Berger & Lundberg, Inc.
Watches, Diamonds, Repairing
149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR
TELEPHONE 8-7626

Story's Dairy
INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

Antoine's
Coiffure Salon
HAIR DESIGNERS
191 Church St., New Haven, Conn.
PHONE 5-8363

Paul H. Taylor
Insurance Adviser
185 CHURCH STREET
PHONE 7-1033

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed—Stored—Repaired
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658 9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk, 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk, 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7545 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Vick Realty Company
Insurance of All Kinds
Real Estate
135 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

Electrol Automatic Oil Heating and Air Conditioning Equipment
PEOPLES OIL COMPANY
863 Main Street Phone 4-3193
QUALITY FUEL OIL

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET
LAIRD SCHOBER SHOES
Buy Colelea $8.75

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
465 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2158

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
New Fall Lines of Merchandise
are here and more coming in daily. Come in and look over our complete stock of
ALL WOOL BED BLANKETS
Prices $8.98 to $16.98

A New Line of
FELT HATS, $3.98 up
Sugenheimers
64 BANK ST., WATERBURY, CONN.

On to Autumn with the new
NELLY DON DRESSES
$1.98 to $10.98
See them in our Better Dress Department—2nd Floor
The Miller & Peck Co.

ALLSTATE TIRES
CROSS COUNTRY BATTERIES
for All Types of Cars
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND ST., WATERBURY CONN.

The Redwood Furniture Co.
324 EAST MAIN STREET AT MILL
"The Honest Store"
Phone 3-3107 Waterbury, Conn.

Your entire Fall Wardrobe is awaiting your selection at . . .
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. MAIN ST., WATERBURY

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625. Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Let
COLONIAL MAID LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
Handle Your Laundry and Dry Cleaning Worries
A phone call to our plant today will drive your wash-day cares away.
University 2850 32nd and Falls, Cliff Head
THE FINEST DRY CLEANING POSSIBLE WITH OUR DUPONT TRI-CLENE SYSTEM

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

The Hanancraft Shop
TELEPHONE LIBERTY 9273
Mimeographing . . . Printing
Art Work . . . Photo-Offset Printing
2526 Boarman Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461
Kraff's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

MRS. RENA KATZ
Expert Corsetiere
Full line of Girdles, Brassieres and Corsetlets
1729 Bentalou St. Lafayette 1991

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

Irving H. Van Hoven Tel. 4-2361
period decorators
173 Central Avenue
FURNITURE — LAMPS
DRAPERIES — MIRRORS

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

W. G. GRISWOLD
Footwear of Fashion With Assured Comfort
LADIES' HOSIERY
Dial 4-6814
21 Steuben Street, Albany

M. L. POWERS SHOP
115 STATE STREET
The New Fall Styles are Ready
Hats, Suits, Coats, Dresses
SMART ACCESSORIES
You are invited to come in and see them

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

WHITNEY'S
Buy Your Furs With Confidence at Whitney's
One of the Best Equipped Watch Repair Shops in the Capital District
Hurd's Watch Shop
WATCH REPAIRING JEWELRY REPAIRING
17 Steuben St. Room 15
Albert L. Hurd TEL. 3-5370
Service Since 1874

Shoes Dyed Any Color!
Get Another Season's Wear From Your Colored Shoes
PHONE 5-3067
No job too small to call for
Empire Shoe Rebuilders
538 BROADWAY
"We don't cobble, we rebuild"

Phone 4-8113 Open Eves. by Appointment
● FINE FURNITURE ●
Beautify your home with Hover's Fine Furniture at Reasonable Prices
Being Up Stairs We Sell for Less
L. J. HOVER
76 State St. Take Elev. over Bond's Clothes

Step Out With
A New Fall STETSON
Let Us Show You
"The Campus" and "The University"
Styles Exclusive with Luddy
92 STATE ST. ALBANY

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m, daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court St.
Fall Fashions for Men
• FLORSHEIM
• BOSTONIAN
• MANSFIELD

Home Planners Shop
Like those you have seen at the World's Fair New—modern in everp respect—complete. Everything that goes in the home—an expert to help you plan a budget. Opening this week—Third Floor.
At McLEAN'S

ARTHUR M. LEONARD
Jeweler
WATCHES-SILVER
60 Court Street

LOCKTITE
ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

BARNES FLOWER SHOP
90 Chenango St.
Announce return of Mr. C. Stuart Mace, who will welcome his old friends at the modernized store.

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

GRAMATAN
MOVING & STORAGE CO.
Incorporated
Fireproof Storage Warehouse
Moving - Packing - Shipping
100 Pondfield Road, Bronxville 1456
Bronxville, N. Y.

INSURE
IN SURE
INSURANCE
BAXTER & PLATE
100 East 42 Street, New York City
Caledonia 5-6600 Yonkers 4883

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 8 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
32½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

NEW YORK

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7491 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARKHILL & HART LAUNDRY INC.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
1509 Main St. GA. 4400
ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS

Rainbow Paint & Wallpaper Store
Paints, Varnishes, Wall Paper and Accessories
1196 Abbott Road WO. 1568
OPEN SATURDAY EVENING

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

The best buy in town
GRIFFON SUITS
$21.50 UP
WERDENBERG'S
MAIN AT WATER

GLOVERSVILLE

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

School Days mean more Dress-up Clothes
Let us Launder or Dry Clean them for you.
ROBISON & SMITH
LAUNDERERS and CLEANERS

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
SPECIALS
Strawberries at 23c a box
Chopped Steak at 31c a lb.
JOHN ARNOTT
179 Kingsboro Phone 3345 Free delivery

Essoheat FUEL OIL
DYE OIL CO.
Phone 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

Hubrite Frocks
For Inexpensive Smartness
$2.98, $3.98, $6.50
ARGERSINGER'S

C. J. STONER STUDIO
C. J. STONER, A. I. D.
Interior Decorators and Furnishers
"Complete Interiors"
GLOVERSVILLE, NEW YORK

First Prize Tenderized Ham
Home Made Sausage
Broilers
South Main St. Cash Market
29 So. Main St. Free Delivery
Phone 2591

FARART-GARAGE
Buick and Pontiac
Sales and Service
Johnstown 646, Gloversville 4034

ITHACA

Dresses in the latest modes for Fall — are being shown. Regular also half sizes. Prices from
$8.75 to $19.75
CRANCE SHOP
326 E. State St.

AUTUMN—
The time to change from summer TO WINTER Lubricants. Protect your car with Gulflex Registered Lubrication—Gulf No-Nox Ethyl—Gulfpride Oil.
Goodyear Tire and Battery Service
SERVICENTER, INC.
CAYUGA and GREEN STS. Phone 2128

JAMESTOWN

ENTER AUTUMN
and the
Fall Fashion Display
at
NELSON'S
"A Fine Dept. Store"

FALL OPENING DAYS
Everything is new at
BIGELOW'S

KENMORE

Groceries *Delicatessen*
WERNER'S
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes, and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri. 2564

Sherron Beauty Blanket
Expert Permanent Waving
DEPENDABLE SERVICE
18 Warren Avenue DE. 5083
OPEN EVENINGS

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

KENMORE
(Continued)

OSBORN DAIRY
712 Military Road
RI 2946
Dairy Products for Every Meal

VIOLA STEVENS
2826 DELAWARE AVE.
Hats and Accessories
Open Tues., Thurs., Sat. Evenings

Park Terrace Dress Shoppe
3193 Delaware Avenue
Dresses $2.95 to $7.95
Hats $1.98 and $2.98
BAGS — HOSIERY — SLIPS
Open Monday, Friday, Saturday Evenings

LARCHMONT

2 Shops Now
Eloyse Haley
HAIRDRESSER
Larch. 2068 Mam'k. 2423
1936 Palmer Ave. 149 Mam'k. Ave.

Lottie C. Dillon
GIFTS
Circulating Library — Bags
Costume Jewelry — Greeting Cards
1930 PALMER AVENUE
Telephone Larchmont 2500

Long Island

BALDWIN

REAL ESTATE
Complete
Insurance Service
EARL C. MASON
6 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.
Phone Baldwin 1060

J. Schiffmacher
SMITH ST. SERVICE STATION
TYDOL
Smith St. and Grand Ave.
Just North of R. R. at the Right
Tel. 6473

Service *Quality* *Cleanness*
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Lawrence
TEL. CEDARHURST 5366
C. M. Luther
ARTISTIC FURNITURE PAINTING
CABINET WORK AND POLISHING
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

Rubin Bros. Furniture, Inc.
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
FURNITURE PAINTING
Living Room Furniture Made to Order
375 CENTRAL AVE. LAWRENCE, L. I.
Telephone Cedarhurst 5959

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626, daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BACK TO SCHOOL IN STYLE
by STERN'S
Exclusive Children's Outfitters
36-53 MAIN STREET

The little Gem music box playing two of Mrs. Eddy's hymns, "Shepherd, show me how to go" "O gentle presence."
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

ARTHUR BERGER CLEANERS
N. Ross Mgr.
Inc. Flu. 9-0092
Dyeing—Tailoring—Valet Service
Fur Storage and Repairing—Weaving
NORTHERN BLVD. AT 163RD STREET

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR
FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union
68 MAIN STREET TEL. FL. 9-2734

Evenings Are Getting Longer
Buy Your Table Candles and Electric Bulbs at
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
Prompt Delivery Service
149-24 41st Ave. FL 9-1701—9-7303

LAUREL BEAUTY SALONS
are specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
All Branches of Beauty Culture
143-18 Franconia Ave. FL. 9-9019
and 45-66 162nd St. Ind. 3-7379
MODERATE PRICES

FOREST HILLS

Back in Forest Hills
Back in the Monitor
Distinctive Picture Framing
Forest Hills Shade and Frame Co.
70-53 Austin St. BO. 8-1608

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RUGS CLEANED
Washed, Repaired, Stored
Cutting and Fitting, Reweaving
Phone BO. 8-5000 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-20 Queens Blvd.

Irvington's
The Store Complete
Radio Repairs and Sales
Bo. 8-4700 72-20 Austin St.

Lucie Chapeaux
Latest Fashions and Hats Remodeled
1 CONTINENTAL AVE.

SCHOOL SHOES
at
YOUNG SHOES
for Young Feet
71-11 Austin Street

JOHN KROEGER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
DELICATESSEN-GROCER
Home Cooking Done on Premises
Daily Fresh Roasted Nuts
Free Daily Delivery
72-58 Austin Street BO. 8-5717

FREEPORT

Off to College
See our College Creations and Complete Line of Campus Sports Clothes
LEONARD SHOP
72 So. Main St., Freeport

HARPER METHOD
for
EXPERT BEAUTY SERVICE
Try Our Machineless Permanents for more natural waves.
Grove Theatre Bldg.
Ph. Free. 1599

GREAT NECK

Manhattan Food Stores
533 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck, N. Y
Full line
HONOR BRAND FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats

BRADLEY'S COVERED WAGON
One of Great Neck's Good Eating Places

FINE JEWELRY
Watches, Clocks, Novelties
Repairs of All Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK RD. Phone G. N. 45

SCHOOL CLOTHES
RHODA SPORTSWEAR
44 Middle Neck Road G. N. 2693

HEMPSTEAD

Hemp. 7834
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
Free Delivery
162 Jerusalem Ave.
J. Winkenbach

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

Lustigs
Smart Dresses and Coats at Popular Prices
37 Main Street

ETTINGER'S
SMART INTIMATE APPAREL
PERSONAL FITTINGS BY EXPERT CORSETIERES
NOTE OUR NEW ADDRESS
339 Fulton Ave. Tel. Hempstead 7668
Directly Opp. Franklin Shops

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD
Garden City
Marcel from Paris Inc.
Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, Manager
169 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Afternoons 2:15-Evenings 8 till 12

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 4-8679 9 to 12 Mon., Wed. and Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Day Telephone HAvemeyer 4-3700
ESTABLISHED 1895
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

FIELDS
LADIES'—BOYS'—GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
PAPE'S FOOD SHOP
GROCERIES—DELICATESSEN
82-15 NORTHERN BLVD. HAV. 4-7480

HARVEY'S
LUGGAGE AND GIFT SHOP
Trunks—Bags—Leather Goods and Novelties
Ph. NEwtown 9-6085 37-41A 82d St.

Registered Gulf Lubrication
Modern Equipment
Trained Attendants
No-Nox Gas (Knock Proof)
Gulfpride Oil
Pickup and Delivery
Community Gulf Service Station
70th St. and Northern Blvd. Hav. 9-8131

TOYLAND
Specials in School Supplies, School Bags, Note Books, Fountain Pens. Specials in Roller Skates. Free Pads.
HARRY LIEB
40-02—104th St. HAV. 9-8245
Cor. Roosevelt Ave. 8246

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET and 45-01 GREENPOINT AVENUE
Open Evenings

HATS
Ready Made and Made to Order from $4
Betty Hat Shop
37-31 82 St., Jackson Heights

Stanley's FURS
Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

RADIO REPAIRS
We Guarantee All Our Repairs
RODERICK'S
37-65 82nd Street HAV. 9-5555

RUBIN'S
Paints and Hardware
Clean Up and Paint Up All Your Preserving Needs
WE HAVE IT
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HAV 9-0176

Geo. L. Brown
HABERDASHER
35-63 82ND ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I.

JAMAICA

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-47 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA
(Continued)

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0183
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4330

Oil Burners Fuel Oil
PANHANDLE Distributing Co. Inc.
111-24 Van Wyck Blvd.
Jamaica 9-1700

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CHEVROLET
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Opposite new railroad station
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Prime Meats and Provisions
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The Most Popular Brands of
MEN'S WEAR
in America
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When winter comes cast your heating worries to
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24-HOUR SERVICE
FUEL OIL Oil Burners and
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Manhasset Tea Room
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
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Anthony & Jean
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Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2212
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
Confidential Charge Accounts

Tishman's
We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DISTINCTIVE MILLINERY
$1.85 *up*
The Palace
108-21 Jamaica Ave., near 109th St.

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

LIPSCHUTZ
STATIONERS
TYPEWRITERS
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Clove. 3-9067

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

The Smart Shop
Edith Schwartz
Exclusive Millinery
106-13 Jamaica Ave. (Our only store)

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

Gasau & Kamp, Inc.

Caterers

Weddings Dinners BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS Receptions Banquets

Delicatessen

113-05 Jamaica Avenue
RICH. HILL 2-2530

'blue coal'

Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Virginia 7-5656
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formerly Chilton Paint Stores
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Thibaut Wallpaper
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Fur Coats and Cloth Coats
at a Big Saving
During Our **FALL SALE**
Winter Coats as low as $14.50
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
Established 1919 Tel. R. H. 2-8314
Jamaica Avenue Corner 164th Street

EXCLUSIVE—YES
But Never Expensive
Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
Children's Outfitters
115-11 Jamaica Avenue, Rich. Hill
90-19 Jamaica Avenue, Woodhaven

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
FRUITS VEGETABLES
GROCERIES
Vir. 7-0170
Neighborhood Market
8554 118th Street

Jeanne's Dress Shoppe
A fine assortment of
NEW FALL STYLES
All Sizes
114-08 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-0494

Tek
McLEOD'S PHARMACY
EDWARD ORLER, Prop.
108-25 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8980

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

PARKWAY Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
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Tel. Virginia 7-1380
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Huettinger's Beauty Salon
Hair Stylist
8515 Jamaica Avenue
Three 50c Items for $1.00
Machineless Permanent Waves — $3.50
Cut Hair Bought
VIR. 7-2320

FREE DELIVERY
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HENRY'S DELICATESSEN
86-18 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-2005

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5762, 9 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Margo
Hosiery
Lingerie—Gloves
Bags—Sportwear
28 No. Park Ave., R. V. C. 1334

The Rug Store
Rockville Center, Long Island
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets.
Expert Service.
That "Someday" Rug
Bessie Wolff, Prop.
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Tel. R. V. C. 438

"IT'S A HUMMER"
HUMMER'S BAKE SHOP
See Baking Done on the Premises
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

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MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
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We Specialize in Fire Insurance
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Tel. BE. 3-8362
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Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Long Island

ST. ALBANS

HUDSON WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, Inc.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
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Foch Blvd. and Postermeadow Road
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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All Branches of
Beauty Culture
Licensed Zotos Permanent Wave Salon
11 STEVENS AVENUE
Tel. Oakwood 3800
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday Eves.

RED CROSS SHOES
ALL STYLES ALL SIZES $6.50
We carry a complete line of SHOES for the entire family.
THE YORK SHOE STORE
21 South 4th Ave. Mt. Vernon
18 Main St. Yonkers

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Established 1910
Free Moth Bags and Larvex Spraying When Dry Cleaning Garments
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MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

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110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
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Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

YOU CAN OWN A CORONA TYPEWRITER
For as Little as $1.00 per Week
On our deferred payment plan
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Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

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COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5, Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

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WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
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Fair 4-2800 Jay 2800

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Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

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CRAFTSMEN OF RELIABILITY
A splendid selection of Fur Coats and Jackets ready made, also Beautiful FURS custom built to your measure.
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NEWBURGH

Moe Meyer Store
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Newburgh N. Y.

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Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

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Vogels Shoe Store
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Superflame Oil for Heat
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Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3111

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Office, Bank and School Equipment
Typewriters—Adding Machines
Commercial Stationers
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ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
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75 Water Street Tel. 2527

NEWBURGH (Continued)

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Refresh with
C. F. S. MILK
Phone 2820 for a friendly service
210 Mill Street

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You Can Save $1.00
PER TON ON OUR "ONE-QUALITY" NUROCO CONE CLEANED ANTHRACITE BY FILLING YOUR BIN NOW AT THE SUMMER PRICE.
The quality of our coal never changes but the price is lower in the summer when the demand is less.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle
"Same Address Since 1861"

GREELEY & GREELEY
(Formerly Moore & Greeley)
- G. E. Refrigerators
- Washing Machines
- Radio Sales and Service

NEW ROCHELLE 1900
600 Main St., Opp. Maple Ave.

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

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ICE CREAM
FINE CANDY
587 North Avenue
Other Stores in Bronxville Port Chester and Scarsdale

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
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- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

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NEW ROCHELLE 2627
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Hair Styling
Permanent Waving
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124 North Ave. New Rochelle 3614

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All Household Appliances
JOBBING AND REPAIRING
Used Hoover Vacuum Cleaners Priced Right
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TEL. N. R. 2799

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Also Machineless Permanents.
Breck Shampoos
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(Off North Ave., opp. Lockwood)

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New Line of Fall Corsets
Nemo, Lily of France, Master Craft, P. N. Practical Front, MisSimplicity, Artist Model, Maiden Form, Camp Corsets.
525 MAIN ST. (KRESGE BLDG.)

You Will Enjoy
HATS
by
Wolfe-Dahms
Formerly of Bonwit-Teller
Two Hamilton Ave. at North Ave.
New Rochelle 5477

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83 Huguenot St. Cor. Echo Ave.
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Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

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BEECHMONT MOTOR SERVICE, Inc.
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COMPLETE AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE
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NEW YORK CITY

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Millinery

of consistent originality and design.

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Phone FOrdham 4-5872
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MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Timely Clothes and Michaels-Sterns, Made in Rochester
Suits—$24.75—$29.75 and up
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Budget Accounts Invited
COLIN BROS. 1070 Flatbush Ave. nr. Beverly Road
Open Evenings

TEXACO FIRE-CHIEF GASOLINE
Let us
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Your Car
Storage, Lubrication, Repairs
PARADE GROUNDS SERVICE
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Windsor 8-8829

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Est. Since 1919 IN. 2-2370
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Mail Orders attended to
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From card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
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Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

DALES
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WEISSGLASS GOLD SEAL
MILK and CREAM Weissglass BUTTER and EGGS
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Figler's
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We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
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Invites you to visit the New Shop now at
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Esso
Larry Quigley
ESSO SERVICE STATION
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BATTERY—TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
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BEAUTY SALON
Enjoy a Cool, Comfortable Permanent Wave in the Coolest Spot in Town. Done by our expert hairstylists. 5-10 Dollars.
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 1130
Near Sparks Ave., Pelham, N. Y.

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

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Attractive Gift Boxes
of Fine Candies
Dolly Madison Ice Cream
1933 Palmer Av. Larchmont
123 Wolf's Lane Pelham

NEW YORK

PELHAM (Continued)

Warm Oil & Coal Co., Inc.
Oil—Oil Burner Service—Coal—Wood—Oil Burners Installed—Coke
Pelham Manor Tel. Pel. 2045
New York Tel. Pel. 1444

DELLWOOD *Creami-Rich* MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
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Call Licensed Electrician
Kalb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

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Gregory Custom Tailor
and FRENCH DRY CLEANING and DYEING
From a Feather to a Carpet
84 FOURTH ST., NORTH PELHAM, N. Y.

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Luckey's Curtain Week
Presenting all types of curtains at considerable savings . . . right at the time when most folks are fixing up for the Fall and Winter seasons.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Announcing the arrival of our New Fall Apparel for Men
M. SHWARTZ & CO.
"The Home of Good Clothes"
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Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street BEACON
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Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
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S&W FINE FOODS
Cooler Weather
brings you a delightful change in variety of BAKED GOODS
See our window display.
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272 Main Street Phone 3503

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OIL WOOD
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COAL

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Wall Papers, Paints, Glass Linoleums
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

SAM. ISRAEL
5 Market St., opp. Court House
Complete Modern Line of
Men's Furnishings and Hats
PHONE 6229-J

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER N. Y.

FRANK & SCHULZ
BARBER SHOP
Fourth Floor, Temple Building
Your patronage slips are appreciated.

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells venue
We deliver. Culver 481-482

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

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"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

Edith Ellis OF ROCHESTER
Sunday Dinners
60c to $1.25

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

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"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS
N. B. C. Red Network
8:30-8:45 P. M. (E. S. T.)
Monday through Friday

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S at Court
Call or Write

1939 OUR 20TH YEAR
Beck
CLEANERS—DYERS—FURRIERS
Quality plus Dependability
Call Monroe 8484

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FURRIER
Tailor to Gentlewomen and Ready to Wear Clothes
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Insurance Counselors
212 Wilder Bldg. Main 83
Established 1867. Seventy-two years of complete insurance protection and service in companies of proven financial integrity.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
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644 MONROE AVENUE

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Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK N. Y.

PLUMBING • HEATING AIR CONDITIONING
Attic Ventilation for Cool Summers
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale
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Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale White Plains
FUEL OIL
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Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars 0500—W. P. 8800

SCHENECTADY
Barneys
The ROLLATOR
A roller rolls and there's ice. The NORGE mechanism is as simple as that. It has but three moving parts . . . is almost everlasting.
Before you invest in an electric refrigerator, by all means see the new
NORGE
PHONE 4-4811

AT YOUR SERVICE
Drive in at any time to have your battery, tires or oil checked.
Atlantic White Flash Gasoline
194 Erie Blvd.

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Cleaning—Tailoring
Re-lining—Rug Cleaning
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new fall dresses, coats, and suits are arriving daily at
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BOOKS — TOYS — GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE

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Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

PARR'S, Inc.
Distinctive Millinery
114 EAST JEFFERSON
Now Showing Our Individual Line of Fall Hats

O'Malleys'
HOTEL SYRACUSE
Semi-Annual Sale
Women's and Misses' Clothes
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Hats, Hosiery

EDWARDS
Syracuse Owned—Syracuse Managed

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CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

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GROCERIES *and* MEATS
Dependable Service Always
239-43 South Ave. Tel. 5-3151—5-3154
We Deliver

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

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Fresh Dressed Poultry
Quality Eggs
Liverpool Road
Res. Phone Syracuse 2-0969

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Broughton's
Mrs. E. B. ROTH
297 RIVER ST. TROY, N. Y.
DRESSES—COATS—SUITS
HOSIERY—LINGERIE, etc.
Furs Fur Storage

GULISTAN RUGS, nationally advertised at $144; in discontinued patterns, special at $119
FREARS Troy

UTICA
LUGGAGE
Leather Goods Handbags
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

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Fire, Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N. Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

New HARDING Restaurant
7 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner
Also
Sandwiches served at any time
Y. M. C. A. Building
726 Washington St. John J. Ueltschi, Prop.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST.

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

WHITE PLAINS
C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
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THIBAULT WALL PAPER
16 Martine Ave. White Plains, N. Y. Ph. White Plains 1453
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y. Ph. Port Chester 3913

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587, 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL YOUR TIRE NEEDS
will be met here courteously and efficiently!
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
45 Orawaupum St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 1245

Flowers
for springtime beauty all year 'round. Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
White Plains 6330 6331
Hollywood Flower Shoppe
69 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains, N. Y.

WHIFFEN ELECTRIC CO.
82 MARTINE AVE. W. P. 3100
ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
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LOUISE HAIRDRESSER
Expert Service
Moderate Prices
Louise Hairdresser is distinguished for its exclusive methods of permanent waving.
173 Grand St. W. P. 2230

SELBY ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Just Arrived
New Fall Arch Preserver Shoes for men and women.
D.F. MURPHY
in Stone's Clothes Shop
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

Peg McCauley
Becoming HATS — $1.95
New Fall DRESSES — $3.95
149 GRAND ST., Next to Post Office
Open Evenings

PREPARE
for next winter's comfort NOW by putting your heating system in proper working order.
HENRY F. RAAB INC
Heating and Plumbing Contractors
48 LAKE STREET TEL. W. P. 7740-41

Whitney's
"Nationally Known Footwear" at decided savings.
Full range of sizes.
2½-10—AAAA-C
$3.95 — $5.95
494 Main St. 39 Mamaroneck Ave.
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Daily Features Page

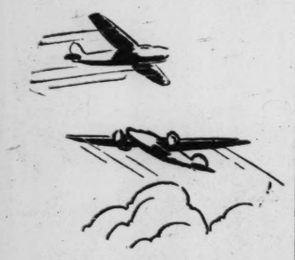
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

With the Inventors

Warning System for Aircraft

Francis W. Dunmore, a U. S. Bureau of Standards worker has invented a radio signalling system for airplanes which is designed to eliminate airplane collisions. This device (a high frequency radio transmitter and receiver), planned



particularly for blind flying, automatically notifies the pilot of the presence of other aircraft within a 20-mile area. The radio signals also indicate the altitude at which each of the neighboring planes are flying. The invention has been assigned to the U. S. Government.

Rotary Card Index

Easily accessible is the card index system devised by George C. Bruen, Chicago, U. S. Patent No. 2,168,323. This rotary type of card index comprises a supporting

wheel and a card-mounting rail arranged on the wheel, adapted to receive a large number of cards placed more or less radially on the wheel.

In Lighter Vein

Young Webster

"Johnny, can you tell me the difference between perseverance and obstinacy?"

"One is a strong will, and the other is a strong won't."

The Blunt Point

"Have you noticed one odd thing about blunt people?"

"No, what?"

"They are the ones who generally come to the point."—Barrie Advance.

Ahem!

Oscar Wilde was famed for his wit; but in one instance he got the worse of it. Wilde reached his climax: "And so you Philistines have invaded the sacred sanctum of art!"

A spectator: "I suppose that's why we are being assaulted with the jawbone of an ass."

Ahem!

Daughter: "Oh, Father, how grand it is to be alive! The world is too good for anything! Why isn't every one happy?

Father: "Who is he this time?"

Modern Style

"Miss, there is something hanging from your hair."

"Pardon me. That is my hat."—Die Woche im Bild.

Helpful Advice

The husband drew up his chair beside his wife's sewing machine. "Don't you think it's running too fast?" he said. "Look out! you'll sew that seam wrong! Mind that corner now! Steady! Slow down; mind your finger!"

"What's the matter with you, John?" said his wife, alarmed. "I've been running this machine for years!"

"Well, dear, I was only trying to help you, just as you help me drive the car."—Parade.

Party Fun

What Was That Noise?

Players are selected and then shown a number of various articles such as a rubber ball, a pencil, box of carpet tacks, key ring, an apple, shoe, buttonhook, book, etc. They are then blindfolded and told to listen carefully as the objects are dropped by the leader on the floor. As each article is dropped, the blindfold person is asked: "What was that?" He is supposed to identify the object correctly by the noise made in the dropping, and the person who is able to identify the greatest number of the objects dropped wins a prize.—R. R. S., Denver.

Little Chauncey

"I can hardly wait until I grow up so I can reminisce about my childhood."

Vocations

Selling Tomato Juice

There is nothing unusual in the sale of tomato juice, today; but at the time the Snead boys learned that they would be unable to complete their course in Dartmouth, it was an unusual job. Their method of merchandising is the most unusual part of their work, and it is a method that might be tried successfully by other sales firms.

The Morning Glory Tomato Juice resulted when Mrs. Snead received a crate of seed tomatoes which she realized might spoil before they were eaten. She made them into tomato juice, and a neighbor, tasting the product, became so enthusiastic that the Snead family decided that other people might like it well enough to buy it.

The Snead method of merchandising was to sell their juice first to the important society families of the community. After the social leader of the town had pronounced the Morning Glory Tomato Juice good, the Sneads then went to the hotels, and showed them how they could serve the same tomato juice to their guests that was served in the homes of the elite. When the hotels made Morning Glory more famous, the Sneads then approached the big dining-car railways. Today such lines as the Pennsylvania and the Illinois Central serve their guests Morning Glory Tomato Juice.

The Sneads charge more for their product than do other firms, and yet they sell more. They do this by their advertising methods, and keep their trade by always using only the best in the product. Today they have farmers under contract who raise tomatoes just for their use, and the parlor-and-kitchen juice shop has developed into a large factory.—H. E. C., South Bend, Ind.

Lounges of Redwood

Monitor Camera Club from Edwin B. Hoag, Monterey Park, Calif.

An ingeniously built campfire amphitheater, Big Basin, Redwood Park, Calif.

Daily Quotation

I ENDEAVOR to subdue circumstances to myself, and not myself to circumstances.—HORACE.

Proverbs of Many Peoples

Better ask twice than lose your way once.—Danish and German.

He becomes an infidel remaining between two mosques.—Turkish.

The burden is light on the shoulder of another.—Russian.

The camel has his own opinion and the camel driver has his.—African.

It is better to misplace our charity on nine unworthy persons than to deny alms to one that is really in need.—Turkish.

Where there is no love, all faults are seen.—German.

One part of knowledge consists in being ignorant of such things as are not worthy to be known.—English.

Where virtue resides not, liberty can no longer subsist.—Arabian.

If you don't scale the mountain you can't view the plain.—Chinese.

God reaches us good things by our own hands.—English.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: An eastern student of music discovers a new sound which may be made on the French horn. So much for a feeling that our young waste their time.

Humorist: Large crowds gathered to watch a man in New York who sat all day on the iron spikes of a fence for a wager. He didn't appear to feel his position very keenly.

Daily Anecdote

An Endeared Comedian

Probably no American comedian of his time holds a stronger place in the hearts of his admirers than Fred Stone. He has always been a family man off and on the stage. He has been in the theater a greater portion of his life, and he has never grown jaded, loving it in all its branches.

Recently he said: "I don't think the public taste has changed as much as some people think. Lots of the tunes which were in some of the musical shows in which I played are still being performed. They were popular when they were new, now they are semi-classics.

"And the most remarkable change is that our stage is cleaner than it was. We are more outspoken than we were, and this finds its reflection on the stage. But candor is good. I love my profession and I have given to it not only my life, but my family. For this reason I am glad that it is clean."

Success

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can well, and doing well whatever you do, without a thought of fame.—Longfellow.

Did You Ever Wonder

What a Halftone Screen Is?

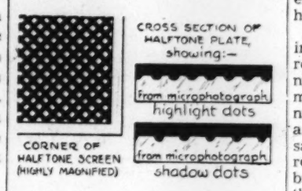
Line engravings preceded the halftone process. In line engravings, the lines of a drawing are etched on metal plates, from which they can be printed. This process would not do for photographs, however, for each line in the engraving has the same value or tone, whereas the photograph includes grays or halftones as well as pure blacks.

In the halftone process, the gradation of dark and light tones of a photograph are reproduced by a system of dots of varying size, usually so small and close together as to be nearly invisible to the unaided eye.

The halftone screen is the device by means of which the pattern of the photograph is broken up into dots.

The screen, the invention of which is generally credited to Frederick Ives, is based on the use of two plates of glass, each of which is ruled with very fine parallel lines. The lines are filled with black pigment, and the two plates are placed together in such a way that one set of lines crosses the other, making a screen composed of myriads of tiny square or diamond-shaped areas between the black lines.

The picture to be engraved is photographed through this lattice-like screen which breaks up the solid light and shade into minute dots, whose size depends on the


CROSS SECTION OF HALFTONE PLATE, showing:—
from microphotograph highlight dots
from microphotograph shadow dots
CORNER OF HALFTONE SCREEN (HIGHLY MAGNIFIED)

relative darks and lights of the photograph.

A plate of metal (usually copper or zinc) is then prepared with a coating of gelatin, or other substance sensitive to the action of light. Light is then allowed to strike the plate through a negative of the picture to be printed, made through a halftone screen. The plate is then washed with water, and the parts protected by the dark or dense portions of the negative are washed out in proportion to their density.

The plate is then heated to "fix" the remaining gelatin and the parts of the plate not protected by gelatin etched by chemical action. This leaves a pattern of raised dots to which the printing ink can cling and the picture can be printed.

The number of ruled lines in the halftone screen varies from 50 to 400 lines to the inch, depending upon the type and grade of printing to be done. The rougher and coarser the paper, the fewer the lines in the halftone screen.—W. P. Keasbey.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing

Birmingham, Eng.

Many great musicians recognize that their talents are not given them just for the purpose of bringing them money and comfort, but that they should be used to help the poor and needy—hence the generous response to appeals to participate in charity concerts and entertainments in hospitals and homes.

Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale, was very generous in this respect and showed great kindness toward those who loved music and singing but who could not perhaps afford the luxury of a seat in the halls. Once when she sang in the town hall here, she requested that the windows should be opened so that the crowds thronging the square without might hear.

Where Exteriors Are Needed

Edmund Burke (1729-1797), Irish orator, statesman, and writer, once remarked: "Strip majesty of its exteriors (first and last letters) and it becomes a jest."

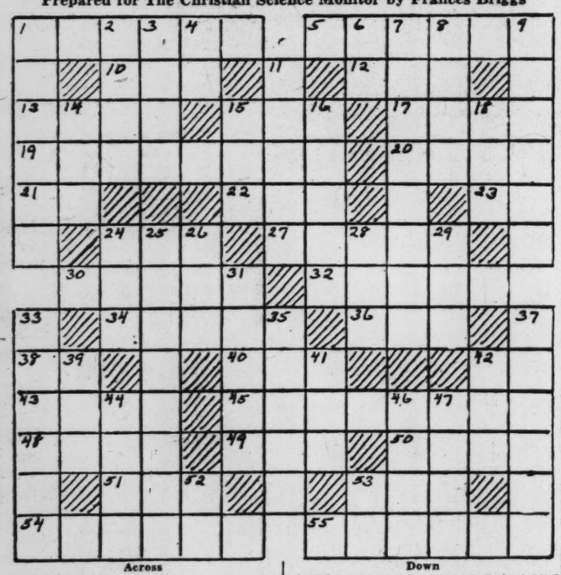
A Verse for Today . . .

The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

—PROV. 4:18

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where is York Factory?
5—Who was fourth son of Simeon (Gen. 46:10)?
10—— Town is a city of Maine.
12—A hind or doe is what?
13—Mehujael was son of whom (Gen. 4:18)?
15—Where is Daytona Beach (abbr.)?
17—What is a graduated series of boxes or bowls?
19—What was one of halting-places of Israel (Num. 21:19)?
20—What is a river of Germany?
21—What is 11th month of Jewish civil year?
22—Who was brother of Asher?
23—What is seventh tone of major scale?
24—What month is mentioned in I Kings 6:38?
27—Who was one of daughters of Job?
30—Gaiba governed whom (sing.)?
32—What is an antonym of "unprepared"?
34—Who was son of Shashak (I Chron. 8:23)?
36—What is seventeenth letter of Greek alphabet?
38—Opus (abbr.).
40—What is a club used in cricket?
42—What exclamation expresses joy or triumph?
43—What is one of chief food crops of India?
45—Who accompanied King Abimelech at his interview with Isaac?
48—What archer shot apple from head of his son?
49—Boston, Massachusetts, is known by what nickname?
50—Who is heroine of Wagner's "Lohengrin"?
51—What tree yields caucho?
53—Who was father of Osiris?
54—What is capital of State of New York?
55—What is name of a lake between Louisiana and Texas?

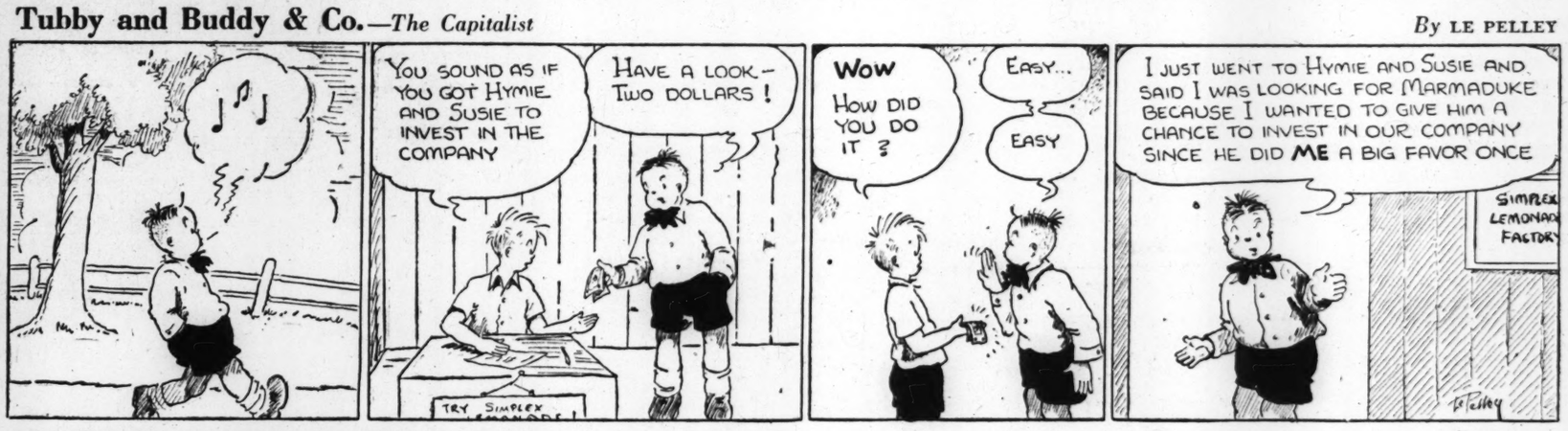
Down

1—Who was son of Arphaxad (Luke 3:36)?
2—Who was 600 years old when the flood came?
3—What operatic soprano was born in 1883?
4—Doctor of Divinity (abbr.).
6—What was one of chief places of Moab (Num. 21:28)?
7—Who was ruler of offerings and tithes in time of Hezekiah (II Chron. 31:12)?
8—What is an antonym of "ignore"?
9—Plucked fur of the coypu is called what?
11—Charles Dickens wrote "—— House."
14—What is a beater used in mixing mortar?
15—What pear-shaped fruit is much used by Orientals for food?
16—What tree usually grows in moist ground?
18—What do you call crop of young oysters in any locality?
24—What is a genus of nonvenomous snakes?
25—What is carried as shelter from rain or sun?
26—A youth is what?
28—What was a fortified town in allotment of Naphtali (Josh. 19:35)?
29—Bustle.
31—Who gave his name to Kenath?
33—What Shakespearean character defended Antonio against Shylock's suit?
35—What Hebrew prophet flourished before fall of Nineveh?
37—What is a county of northwestern Arizona?
39—Simple Simon met a man who sold what (sing.)?
41—Diogenes was said to have lived in what?
42—In speaking of Biblical Nophah, what possessive pronoun would you use?
44—Would a pogamoggan be a boat, lute, or club?
46—Who was a prince of Midian (Judges 7:25)?
47—What is name of a city of France?
52—Half an em is what?
53—Where is Buford (abbr.)?

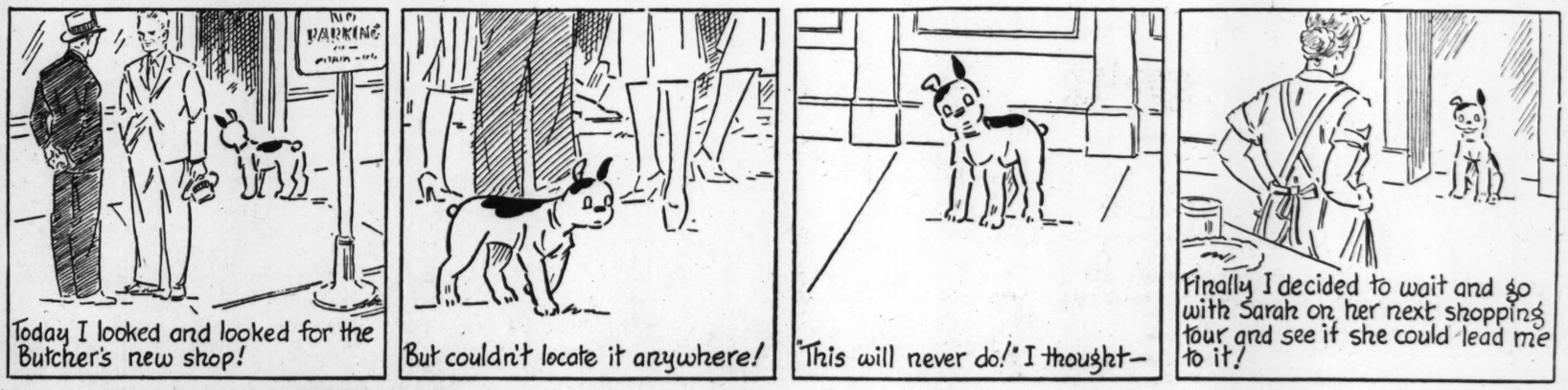
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Capitalist*

By LE PELLEY


YOU SOUND AS IF YOU GOT HYMIE AND SUSIE TO INVEST IN THE COMPANY
HAVE A LOOK— TWO DOLLARS!
TRY SIMPLEX
WOW HOW DID YOU DO IT?
EASY...
EASY
I JUST WENT TO HYMIE AND SUSIE AND SAID I WAS LOOKING FOR MARMADUKE BECAUSE I WANTED TO GIVE HIM A CHANCE TO INVEST IN OUR COMPANY SINCE HE DID ME A BIG FAVOR ONCE
SIMPLEX LEMONADE FACTORY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sooner or Later I'll Find It!*


NO PARKING
Today I looked and looked for the Butcher's new shop!
But couldn't locate it anywhere!
"This will never do!" I thought—
Finally I decided to wait and go with Sarah on her next shopping tour and see if she could lead me to it!

The Adventures of Waddles—*And Keep Up With the Traffic*

By THE HAGERS

MY BOAT BOBBED GENTLY TO AND FRO, UNDAMAGED BY ITS FALL BELOW.
I JUMPED ABOARD; THE CRANK I TURNED. MY PADDLE WHEEL THE WATER CHURNED
I SAW AN ELFLIKE FIGURE WAVE— PABLO! THE GUARDIAN OF THE CAVE.
"KEEP TO THE RIGHT! DON'T SPEED INSIDE!" "THANK YOU, PABLO. GOOD-BY!" I CRIED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Special Session

When Congress adjourned, this newspaper pointed out that attempts to legislate a foreign policy had left the United States in a very unsatisfactory and dangerous position. Three weeks ago we urged a special session to revise so-called "neutrality" legislation. Now naturally we welcome President Roosevelt's call, and trust that the debate which opens next week will repair national policy without damaging the national unity which is so needed at this time.

The President has provided a good lead by asking leaders of Congress to come a day ahead for consultation. Anything more that can be done to encourage a non-partisan view will be helpful. Full and frank debate is desirable. There can be no neutral attitude by public or legislators, but no hateful, bitter political wars are necessary to America's settlement of this question.

The people of the United States have two chief desires: To keep out of war, and to aid the resistance to Hitlerism. There are also some Americans who wish the Nation to be completely impartial. But it has now become clear that the effect of the arms embargo is to favor Germany, even as repeal would in effect favor France and Britain. Thus there is no genuine impartiality, and in this sense no neutrality.

If the chief interest in neutrality legislation is to keep war out of America, the present laws are less useful than a cash-and-carry plan would be. For they do nothing to stop the bulk of war trade or keep American ships out of war zones. Those who wish to insulate the United States have no real plan to stop trade in supplies which are just as necessary to war as arms and which constituted three-fourths of American war trade in the World War.

If the main purpose is keeping out of war, then cash and carry, sending no American-owned goods and no American-owned ships into war zones, would be preferable to the present status, under which all war materials (except arms) and ships are free to go anywhere. And cash and carry would clearly serve the second purpose of Americans—to aid the resistance to Hitlerism. Some may feel that this means aiding war. Others feel that it would promote peace since they are convinced there will be no genuine peace if aggression is allowed to go on.

Certainly the times are forcing on every individual a re-examination of his thinking. The usual concepts of peace and war do not apply. Britain and France sought peace at Munich; today they have decided they cannot cry peace, peace, when there is no peaceful way of living with Hitlerism. More and more Americans are likely to come to the same conclusion. Millions of them have been urging Britain and France to stand firm. They believe that American interests as well as ideals will be served by throwing every possible weight into the scales against aggression.

There is in the United States today a strong feeling against sending troops to Europe. If it be true that America could not tolerate a defeat of Britain and France, then aid given now might be the best insurance against later entry into war. The biggest battles at this hour are being fought in the diplomatic field. Action by the United States which might sway Italy and Russia, and possibly some of the smaller countries can be of greater value than arms. And it might so shift the balance that fewer arms would be needed.

Clearly those who seek peace—indeed those who wish merely to keep out of war—have some thinking to do as the lines are drawn for an epic debate.

Radio Curbs Itself

American radio broadcasting systems have taken a wholesome step in drawing up the memorandum announced this week to govern their dissemination of war news and news analysis. The radio chains pledge themselves to try "to be temperate, responsible, and mature" in the manner of their news broadcasts, to "avoid horror, suspense, and undue excitement," and to distinguish between various types and origins of news—as fact, rumor, official statement, foreign press, or unofficial sources—so as to help hearers evaluate reports.

These are essential services to the listener, and the restraints which the broadcasting chains voluntary have put on themselves should help materially to make any regulation approaching censorship unnecessary in the United States. Thus, assuming scrupulous observance of the code, listeners may thank the chains, along with newspapers and news services, for having preserved the conditions requisite to a freer and fuller distribution of information than is probably available in any other country in the world.

Much will depend on how the prescribed standards are lived up to in practice. Something depends, too, upon the extension of these standards to all local broadcasting stations and their local programs, in addition to chains.

The broadcasters emphasize that where material from belligerent sources is used it should be very carefully balanced and that in discussing domestic news the analysts should refrain from editorial bias. Carrying the matter still further and outside the realm of radio, each person in the United States may well remember that he is a kind of individual broadcasting station in all that he says, thinks and does about the war.

College Course for Cops?

Recommendations of the American Bar Association's Committee on Police Training and Merit Systems that colleges and universities offer regular courses in police training and administration spotlights a development in law enforcement that is gaining momentum.

The day of the "flatfoot" is over. Today police are dealing with more than sluggish hoodlums, they are dealing with criminals supplied with the latest mechanical equipment, and it takes a resourceful policeman to catch them.

Michigan State College now awards a degree of B. S. P. A. (bachelor of science in police administration) and if the recommendations of the Bar Association committee are heeded other colleges will offer similar courses. The success of the F. B. I. has demonstrated what can be accomplished by educated law enforcers.

Trade Agreements in War-Time

Scarcely anyone can tell in specific terms what the effects of the European war are going to be on international trade. Generally speaking, of course, it means that commerce is bound to be hampered in many ways, numerous normal trade routes will be disrupted, and some new ones will be set up or expanded. Under these circumstances there is a dogged courage in the statement of Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, that he intends to press on with his program of negotiating reciprocal tariff and trade agreements.

It is true that peace-time statistics do not form positive criteria when there has been a change to a war-time economy. But there is certainly still some significance in the fact that both exports and imports between the United States and the twenty countries with which trade agreements exist showed substantially larger increases from 1934 to 1939 than did the export and import commerce with other nations where no reciprocal concessions had been made. We welcome Mr. Hull's determination to make more agreements to spread the benefits to a greater number of countries.

The one apparent flaw in the record of the first six months of 1939 is the fact that for special reasons the United Kingdom took smaller amounts of cotton and paid a lower price for wheat than might have been expected after the signing of the British-American trade agreement. In cotton, the American price-lifting mechanisms stood in the way, and in wheat an extra large world crop made supplies plentiful. Farm spokesmen repeatedly complain that the trade agreements program benefits only industry and has done but little for them. Yet if any inference is to be drawn from the situation it is that farmers have been the chief sufferers from loss of markets due to excessive nationalism and self-containment abroad, against which the Hull program of freer trade is the world's chief hope.

Right now this program evidently will have to be aimed chiefly toward Latin America, since that quarter rather than the European war zone is the area in which an expansion of United States trade is desired. The negotiations for a reciprocal agreement with Argentina are an important hope in this direction. Yet if these and other similar hopes are to be realized, North Americans must come to understand that selling goods to Latin America is a matter of taking payment for them in other goods. With most of the world's gold already in the United States, the only other courses are to give away goods eventually through loans that cannot be paid or to stay at home and admire the hoard that has been buried in the ground at Fort Knox.

The Bookshelf

Labor Statesman

A shrewd observer has it that John L. Lewis, not President Roosevelt, will some day be considered the American with the greatest impact on his country during the second quarter of the twentieth century. If so, the shaggy chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations will owe not a little of his place in American history to his adroit vice-chairman, Sidney Hillman, whose story is told for the first time by George Soule in SIDNEY HILLMAN, LABOR STATESMAN (New York: Macmillan. $2.50).

Having little of Mr. Lewis' personality of power, Mr. Hillman is pictured as an unspectacular but unrelenting force behind the CIO's determination to attain the economic independence, strength of organization, and reputation for democratic progressivism and responsibility that will ensure its future among workers and public. First as organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, whose president he has been for twenty-five years, and of the huge Textile Workers Union of America, then as peacemaker in the recent split in the United Automobile Workers, Mr. Hillman is shown as a tireless worker for a stronger unionism coupled with a stronger democracy.

Heeding frequent criticism that the CIO unions are undisciplined and irresponsible, Mr. Soule, a strong friend of the Lewis organization, stresses the fact that a guiding rule of the Amalgamated, as evolved by Mr. Hillman, is that Labor, when fairly treated and recognized, has its full share of responsibility toward both employers and the public. This sense of responsibility is well illustrated by the now famous instance in which Mr. Hillman offered to lend a hard-pressed clothing manufacturer $100,000 of union funds until he could get his business in shape.

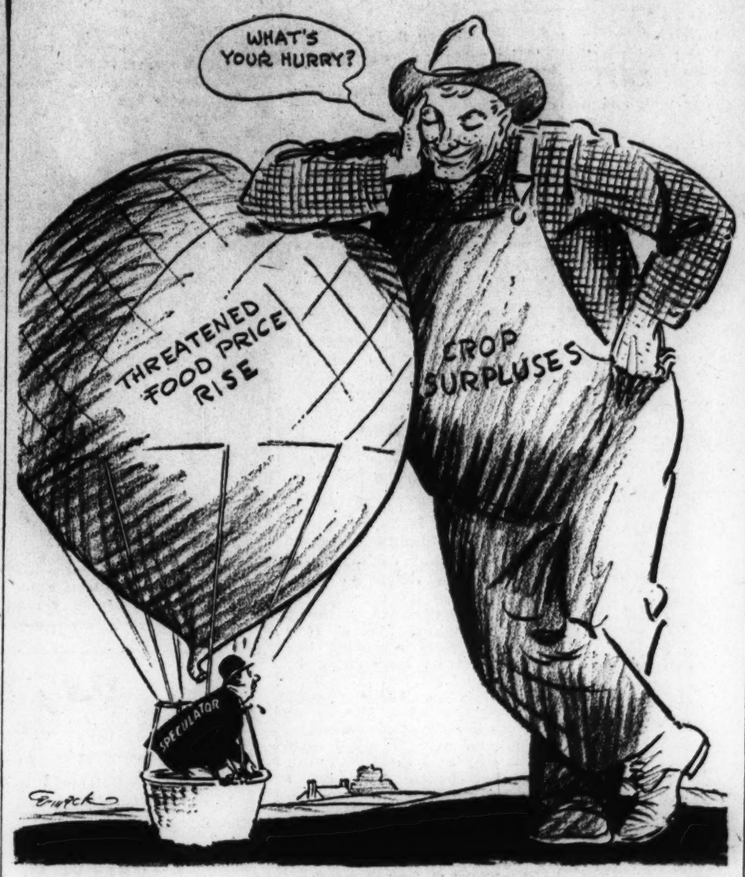
Devoting 228 pages to a career that would have made fascinating reading for double the length, Mr. Soule traces Mr. Hillman's metamorphosis from an opportunity-starved young revolutionary in Tsarist Russia to an unwavering defender of American democracy, responsible in varying degrees for the development of worker-employer arbitration, the preferential union shop, the refusal of the United States Government in 1917-1918 to accept army uniforms made in unfair shops, the basis of several New Deal measures, notably the NRA, and the formation of the CIO and of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

As for the CIO-AFL split, Mr. Soule leaves the impression that Mr. Hillman, as perhaps the major strategist of the Congress, feels that the conservatism of the well-entrenched Federation hierarchy is still an insuperable bar to any immediate reconciliation.

While recognizing that biographies of labor leaders as currently active as Mr. Hillman must leave room for further addenda, many readers will probably feel that Mr. Soule could have added to the excellence of his book by giving fuller details of the many important national and international developments in which Mr. Hillman acted as Labor's spokesman. This is especially true of sections dealing with the New Deal, the stimulation of Russo-American trade, and the Amalgamated's own housing, banking and unemployment insurance plans.

J. G. H.

Hold Him Down!



S. S. Chicora

The Cyclops, the Kobenhavn, and the Medill are among famous craft of recent times to depart on voyages across the enigmatic ocean, never to return or send back the slightest trace of their disappearance. An end as baffling and even less explainable, a forgotten and unlisted "total loss," was that of the S. S. Chicora.

I have often marveled at the swallowing up of this vessel and at the forgetfulness that has shrouded the mystery of her brief existence. Perhaps the oceans, with their mighty distances, appeal to the imagination more than do our inland seas of pale blue water, sparkling and fresh. But a ship may sail from Chicago to the Strait of Mackinac and be out of sight of land for 200 miles, and much may happen in that distance, or even on a lesser run.

Here is the story of the Chicora as I recall it, the events belonging to my most impressionable years when, as a boy, I knew the river and the lake shore of Chicago. I looked at a new wooden-built craft, a single screw steamer, one funnel, two-pole masts, a considerable sheer; black, with white topsides, as she lay in the river, alongside not far from the Rush Street Bridge. "Yes, that's the Chicora, sonny," a man answered my question.

The new steamer was close to 4,000-tons register. I can still see the light reflected from her smooth newly painted glistening planks; she had fair lines and seemed an able, seaworthy craft. Some day, I hoped to go out on her.

With flags flying this vessel started on her maiden run, bound for St. Joseph, Michigan, sixty miles from the crib, a run that would take her on a northeasterly course, out of sight of land for a matter of an hour or two when in mid-lake. The time was in 1895, as I recall the date. She was last seen hull-down in the lake; a plume of smoke thinned away. The Port of Chicago had sent out another argosy and at the close of business some clerk entered this fact on the records as a matter of routine.

St. Joseph, of course, had been advised of the coming of the Chicora. Cargo had been laden, some passengers may have booked on her, and freight was assembled in a pier shed, ready to ship back. A few people at the Port of St. Joseph may have had in mind some sort of a welcome.

The next day a telegraphic message came to the owners in Chicago. "Why did Chicora delay sailing?" This may not have been the exact message, but some such inquiry must have been sent.

Even then no one got excited. In a few hours, any minute, word would come from along the lake, or from some vessel, telling of temporary engine trouble. Some annoying but unimportant delay would soon be explained.

The known facts are these, so far as I remember. The Chicora sailed. The Chicora did not arrive at St. Joseph, or anywhere else. Nothing was found, not a piece of wreckage, a boat, life ring, or anything.

The capsizing of the Eastland was so extraordinary that few have forgotten it. The boiler explosion of the Tioga, in the South Branch of the Chicago River, caused much excitement, but the passing out of existence of the new steamer Chicora, one of the greatest of unsolved marine mysteries, has been forgotten.

Perhaps some reader knows more of this than I do. Who built the steamer, who owned her, commanded her, manned her, and were there any passengers? Some news may have come in, for I went to sea shortly afterward and may not have heard.

FELIX RIESENBERG

Shall the United States Go In?

This newspaper is not responsible for state ments or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Three out of four persons in the United States, the Gallup poll reported some time ago, believe this country cannot avoid being involved in this second European war of the twentieth century. Doubtless the counsels of misgiving and fear in large measure prompt the feeling. I cannot believe—and I have no doubt a fair poll would prove it—that three out of four persons in the United States favor their country's entrance into the war. A necessarily limited personal survey plus a knowledge and understanding of the interests, attitudes, and philosophy of all sorts and conditions of people in many sections of the country lead me to conclude that nine out of ten men and women of voting age would, at this time, vigorously oppose American participation.

Isolation, of course, is impossible for any country in this day and age. Not even Russia and the United States, the most nearly self-contained of any nations, can remain untouched by major events outside their borders. But Europe seems very far away from small towns in, say, Iowa or Kansas. Even the radio report, which figuratively brings Mason City and Olathe to the Maginot Line and the banks of the Vistula, is like a movie or a chapter out of a book. It still, in these early stages of war, has a ring of unreality, of the unbelievable or outré, like the collapse of the Swedish matchmaker's fantastic financial structure or the Soviet purges—things that may be true enough, an inlander may reason, but which have nothing to do with me.

Has anyone a doubt that the mechanic in Newton, Iowa, would prefer to go on assembling washing machines or the college professor in Manhattan, Kansas, to continue his classes if the alternative of donning a uniform and shouldering a gun faced him?

I know a young agricultural school graduate in Southern Indiana, one of the most successful farmers in his county, who seems to me typical. Knowing him well, I know that he would rather not sell a bushel of wheat or corn than to profit because of another's suffering. Like hundreds of thousands of other men of his age (he was too young for the last war and would be among the last called in this) he is a firm believer in democratic ideals—individual liberty of conscience, of speech, of assembly, and so on—and has a natural abhorrence of the isms of Central and Eastern Europe. But, moreover—and I have found many of identical views in recent months—he opposes war almost to the extent of personal pacifism and feels he would not don the uniform of his country unless it were attacked.

Incidents involving the United States, propaganda of munitions makers, honest campaigns for intervention in behalf of an eventual just peace—all may have their effect and swerve opinion. But today, if the people of the United States were to vote on the subject of peace or war, it is difficult to believe that they would say anything else than, "Let us stay out of it!"

B. W.

Brookline, Mass.

Needed: Competent Machinists?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a taxpayer and a voter connected with a business that is very much interested in the various mechanical trades, I take this opportunity to bring to your readers' attention the fact that we are facing a scarcity of trained mechanics.

The writer has been advocating for a number of years that the Federal Government should have allotted funds to train apprentices in the various mechanical trades, and also to provide mechanical work for mechanics instead of taking first class mechanics and making laborers out of them to such an extent that it is impossible for them to take their places in mechanical shops and do precision work.

A very small percentage of apprentices has been trained during the last ten years to become mechanics, and the Navy Department, ship-building plants and various industries are handicapped for competent machinists.

In the Boston schools, for instance, we have first-class equipment to train boys to become competent mechanics and I believe that instead of offering so many academic courses there should be a concentrated effort made to train the youth in our schools to fill positions.

ALBERT P. MCCULLOCH

Dorchester, Mass.

Deer and the Farmers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Anyone who has talked to a poor farmer endeavoring to subsist in a region where certain interests insist that the deer be allowed to run free, gets the same response, "No use to raise anything, the deer eat it." How much abandoned farm acreage is the result and what are the economics of it all? Farmers are criticized for laziness and shiftlessness when the blame should be placed upon protection of a destructive animal that can easily clear a ten-foot fence.

It might be suggested that woodlands close to farmlands and populated centers are not the place for deer preserves. It is argued that hunters spend money. But the poorest farmer is producing, working, spending something throughout the entire year. Hunters appear for only a few days during the hunting season. The economics should bear close scrutiny and study.

Toms River, N. J. EDWARD P. KNOX

Mirror of World Opinion

Walden Pond, 1939

On the eastern side of the pond, where the highway borders it, the State has built dressing rooms for swimmers, a float with diving towers, drinking fountains of porcelain, and rowboats for hire. The pond is in fact a State preserve, and carries a $20 fine for picking wild flowers, a decree signed in all solemnity by . . . Walter C. Wardwell, Erson B. Barlow, and Nathaniel I. Bowditch. There was a smell of creosote where they had been building a wide wooden stairway to the road and the parking area. Swimmers and boaters were arriving; bodies splashed vigorously into the water and emerged wet and beautiful in the bright air. As I left, a boatload of town boys were splashing about in mid-pond, kidding and fooling, the young fellows singing at the tops of their lungs in a wild chorus:

Amer-ica, A-mer-i-ca, God shed his grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shi-ning sea!

—E. B. White in *Harpers*

The Wide Horizon

Samuel Is Not Wanted!

By R. H. Markham

BUDAPEST

His name is Samuel. You might suppose from his name that he is a Jew. Though that would not necessarily follow. I am Reuben, but not a Jew. And I have a cousin Levi, who is not a Jew, either. But my friend Samuel is.

He is a journalist; that is how I happen to know him. He has a doctor's degree, three children, an enterprising wife, and many friends. I know of no one who is not fond of him.

Besides being a Jew, Dr. Samuel Sandor is also a Hungarian. At least, he thinks he is—or rather he thought he was. Hungarian is his mother tongue. Budapest is his nome town. His family has been living here for more than one hundred years.

My folks are old timers in Smith County, Kansas, but they did not settle there as long ago as that.

My friend Samuel is as much Hungarian as most other people here are. Hungary resembles the United States in that all the inhabitants are immigrants; there is no original stock. The Hungarians wandered in here 1,000 years ago and even when they came they were composed of two distinct groups. Certainly not many present-day Hungarians descended from that first horde of Magyar horsemen. Since then have come Slavs of several kinds, Germans, gypsies, Rumanians, Turks, and Italians, not to mention whole waves of Tartars, Bulgarians, Jazyges, Petchenegs, and Cumans. Many of these non-Magyar elements have settled within the last 200 years. They have become assimilated and together they make up the Hungarian people. Perhaps the tone is given by the Magyars, but each group has added its contribution. They have all helped make Hungary.

* * *

Among the people settling here were Jews, and Samuel's family was among them. When they came, a century ago, there were only 100,000 Jews in the whole country. Within thirty years that number had trebled, and now it is more than 500,000.

My friend Samuel is somewhat different from many of his fellows. Perhaps 200,000 are in his category. The rest tend to live in a world apart. Some wear special clothes, reminiscent of Babylonians, Assyrians, or ancient Judeans. Not a few have long black beards and curls hanging down in front of their ears. Some insist on a special diet prepared in a strictly prescribed way and live somewhat separate from the rest of the people, in quarters that are none too clean. A great many are occupied with buying and selling things and are not always honest in their dealings. Most of them are poor, but many manage to save a little money which they often lend at exorbitant interest. They look strange, live by themselves, worship according to mysterious rites, and are often hard in their dealings, so the other Hungarians have formed a special opinion of "the Jew."

* * *

But this class or group or ghetto is not closed. Jews constantly move out of it, remove their beards, clip their curls, lay off their Oriental robes, settle in quarters with Christian people, and live exactly like them. My friend Samuel is one of these. His grandfather founded a book and stationery store, which developed into a great concern. His father, after finishing at the university, took over the establishment, and installed a printing plant. He drew a group of idealistic young Hungarian writers about him and published their works for them. Few people in the whole land have done more to aid and promote Hungarian literature than he.

His son Samuel finished at the University and became a journalist, an able and influential editor. His wife, because of her energies, inclinations, and talents, opened a school of applied art, which has made some of the most beautiful ornaments in a city famous for its taste.

These people are among the very best of what one may call useful citizens. They are honest, paying all their bills and taxes. Their relations to one another are exemplary in a society not noted for its loyalty. Their love and care for their children is an inspiration. I like to go to their home, to see their ardor and faith, their devotion to good things, their great generosity and friendliness.

They have no hates, do no mean or shabby things, never work against you behind your back and are not proud or pretentious.

* * *

And their love for Hungary is beyond all measure. This is their fatherland. They helped build it. Their family is a vital part of it. They have done more for it than 95 per cent of the other Hungarian families. Samuel lost a brother in the World War, on the front line. Hungary is Samuel's place in the world. The only place where he "belongs." His devotion is as unselfish and unreserved as that of any patriot in the land.

But now Samuel is kicked out. Kicked out into nowhere. He is spurned, thrust away, crushed. An anti-Jew law was passed and he has been thrown into outer darkness. He is excluded from the Press Chamber, so cannot be a journalist. To be an editor and form public opinion is utterly taboo. His wife can no longer run a school. Every way to make a living is closed and locked. Furiously do the papers in Hungary denounce him. Orators rage at him in public meetings. He is held up as a monster, crook, scoundrel. Other children are taught to shun his children.

All seems lost. No fatherland, no livelihood, no elemental security for three little children, no hope.

There is not even a wilderness for him, like Hagar, to wander into.

And some Christians here are shouting for a still more cruel anti-Jewish law!